CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,840—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th Sept.
†	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th " Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 2, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 5, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued and available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 7th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th September, at 10 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 11th September, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 8th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

STRONG AND DURABLE UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S wear resisting Covers on Paragon Frames. A choice assortment of

NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 8	8	Rs. 10	8	Rs. 13	8	each.
Credit	Rs. 9	8	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 15	0	"

SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 18	0			Rs. 22	0	
Credit	Rs. 20	0			Rs. 24	8	

LADIES', a splendid assortment—

Cash	Rs. 7	8	Rs. 10	8	Rs. 12	8	Rs. 15	8	each.
Credit	Rs. 8	8	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 14	0	Rs. 17	8	"

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOAK.

AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.

ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED.....Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS.....Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BASS' LIGHT BITTER ALE	per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE	per doz.	6	4
Do. do. in pints	"	4	4	Do. do. in pints	"	4	4
BASS' PALE ALE	"	6	4	GUINNESS' FOREIGN STOUT	"	6	8
Do. do. in pints	"	4	4	Do. do. in pints	"	4	8

BOTTLED FOR US BY MESSRS. E. & I. BURKE AND CO., FOR WHOM WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS.

N.B.—Owing to the FALL in EXCHANGE our Prices are CHARGED 10 Per Cent. extra.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENNIS— "THE BEST IN INDIA."
SOAP SHRUNK, —CRICKET— FOR THE SUMMER. "92"
NEW STYLES— EQUAL TO CASHMERES. —SUITS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

TENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.
Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1892.

LYON'S TOURISTS.

The above Company comprising twelve well-known Ladies and Gentlemen from the Principal Australian Theatres, having arrived by the P. and O. S. S. Peninsular, will make their FIRST APPEARANCE in Bombay in their Original Musical and Terpsichorean Burlesque, entitled

"THE ISLE OF BEAUTY,"

OR

"THE PRETTY PERSIANS."

Introducing the latest Music Songs, and Grotesque and Skirt Dances.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan now open at Soundy and Co.'s Musical Warehouse, Fort.

HAL GEORGE,
Agent.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN," ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1892.

THE MacIVER LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 6th, 1892.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Execution of certain additions and alterations to the stables of H. E. the Governor, at Government House, Malabar Point.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for certain additions and alterations to the stables of H. E. the Governor, at Government House, Malabar Point," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on Monday, the 12th instant.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th September 1892.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Travis on the Law of Sales, 1892	39	0
Wharton's Law Lexicon, 1892	28	8
Carver's Carriage by Sea, 1891	24	0
Lewin's Law of Trusts, 1891	31	8
Moncrieff on Fraud and Misrepresentation, 1891	15	12
Marsden's Collisions at Sea, 1891	18	8
Law of Torts, by Pollock, 1890	14	8
Byles on Bills, 1891	19	8
Broom's Common Law	17	4
Woodfall's Railway and Canal Traffic	7	8
Kelly's Law of Newspaper Libel	5	14
Crowe's Law of Arbitration, 1890	5	12
Moore's Instructions to Young Solicitors and Articled Clerks	5	14
Hastings on Fraud and Misrepresentation	6	0
Chalmers' Sale of Goods, 1890	7	8
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1890	13	8
Oswald on Contempt of Court, 1892	9	6
Garrett's Law of Nuisances, 1890	15	0
Chalmers' Bills of Exchange, 1891	13	8
Moore's Practical Forms of Agreements, 1891	15	0
Odgers' Principles of Pleading, 1892	6	8
Kerr on Receivers, 1891	7	0
Kerr on Injunctions	24	0
Kerr on Student's Blackstone, 1890	5	4
William on Personal Property	14	8
Smith's Manual of Equity	8	8
Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.	4	4
Scrutton's Elements of Mercantile Law, 1891	5	4
Slater's Principles of Mercantile Law	4	4
Cherry's Criminal Law, 1892	4	4
Bentham's Theory of Legislation, 1890	5	0
Stephen's Digest of Law of Criminal Procedure.	7	0
Shirley's Criminal Law	5	0
Higgin's Digest of the Law of Patents, 1890	17	4
Johnson on Patents for Inventions, 1890	7	14
Underhill on Trusts and Trustees	13	8
Hamilton's Hedaya	22	0
Smith's Mercantile Law, 2 vols., 1890	29	0
Russell on the Power and Duty of an Arbitrator, 1891	20	10
Wolstenholme's Forms and Precedents, 1891	12	0
Goddard's Law of Easements, 1891	15	12
Pollock on Contract	19	4
Odger's Libel and Slander, 1890	22	0
Folkard on Slander and Libel, 1891	37	12
Goodeve's Real Property, 1891	14	8
Story on Equity Pleadings	24	0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, &c., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres, Woolen and Cotton Piece-Goods, Silk Gauze, Nets, Tulles, Laces, Ribbons, Buttons, Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Aigrettes, Embroidered Costumes, Robes, Bows, Cloaks, Gauze Shirts, Dresses, Vests, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSday, and FRIDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst, at 1 p.m. on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the Millinery, Drapery, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 6 1892.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow and Chawl and Buffaloes' Stable, at Bellasis Junction Road and 4 Cumbharwada Lane or Palow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.

Esmail Ebrahim and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Allabux Ebrahim and others ..... Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 16th day of March, 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following undermentioned properties:—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari ground, with the bungalow, godowns, with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Company's Shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 201 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1741 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Hurjee Jamal.

And the above bungalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company for a lease of 20 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100, and rent for chawl is Rs. 150 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, September 6, 1892. Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

THE LIQUIDATOR of the above Bank is now prepared to RECEIVE CLAIMS for REGISTRATION. They must be lodged at the Branch concerned, and only those relating to the London Office should be forwarded there.

Form of Claim Letter can be obtained on application at the Office of the Corporation.

Bombay, August 25, 1892.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 3 per each New Share of Rs. 125 for the half year ending 30th June, 1892, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1892, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 31st August, 1892.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 33 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 604 TONS CAST IRON PIPES, for the Aurangabad Water Works as follows:—

	T
2289 C. I. Pipes 7" dr. 15-32" thick	347
227 C. I. Pipes 8" dr. 1" "	42
975 C. I. Pipes 9" dr. 17-32" "	215
	604

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" and to be 9 feet long from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The pipes to be delivered free at Nandgaum Railway Station, G. I. P. Railway, within a period to be agreed upon from date of signing the Contract.

Detailed specification can be had on application to the Undersigned.

All Tenders should be accompanied with a sum of Government Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office not later than 22nd September 1892, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. Department.

Hyderabad, 30th August, 1892.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devanagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Ambala vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Athoenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SIMLA

COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz:—

ORANGE PEKOE.	HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
PEKOE.	BOHEA.
PEKOE SOUCHONG.	BROKEN TEA.

Outstation commissions carefully executed.

WHITE & Co.,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5s. 1/. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, 1s. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....„ 1,09,28,688

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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
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Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

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FOR SEPTEMBER 1892.

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INSURANCES.

SEND FOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)

OF THE

ORIENTAL

LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

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Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

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The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

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Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 30 p. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-2-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, Generally in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....£4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

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CU

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
ank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	£40	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£28	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	30,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach Clay Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	[450	500	500	50	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	1382
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	65	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	924
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	475
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	265
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	605
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	580	500	75	20	405
Samson	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,015

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,410
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390 xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,155
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640 xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hydurabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180 xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Madura Mills	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	9,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	35	325
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Star of India	1,300	200	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Wadia Mills	2,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Garantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	130
Makarnee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Firein. Royal Flour Mills	2,250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	...	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Treacher & Co.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar. Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-11	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazors	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	220	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kemp and Co., Ld., 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club.
Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, 9 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage, Calcutta Probables *vs.* The Rest.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rheinfels (s), from Karachi; City of Dublin (s), Glasgow; Nizam (s), Hongkong; and St. Fillans (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamers Khiwa, and Chindwarr sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

POLO.—The ground is reserved to-day for practice.

THE COLABA FAIR.—The annual Upper Colaba Fair takes place to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK—The s.s. Peninsular entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Worseley Hall on Sunday, and the s.s. Nizam yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The s.s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Sunday and the s.s. Rheinfels and City of Dublin yesterday; and the s.s. Safari left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per extra s.s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

March.....H. M. S. Camperdown .....E. A. Clode.
Valse .....Special Reports .....Caibulka.
Selection.....Faust up to Date.....Meyer Lutz.
Muzarka.....Nana .....A. Coraggio.
Selection.....The Nautch Girl .....Solomons.
Waltz .....Frouet Euch Des Lobens ...Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. LYON'S PLEASURE PARTY.—In another column will be found an advertisement announcing the arrival of Mr. Lyon's "Pleasure Party" from Ceylon where they have been scoring nightly successes. Mr. Lyons has brought a numerous company of young artistes and fully hopes to do good business in Bombay. In his company are some pretty voices, and he promises a highly amusing entertainment in which there will be nice dresses, plenty of music, and an abundance of dancing. The company opens its engagement on Saturday evening, in the Novelty Theatre. The box plan is at Messrs. Soundy and Co's.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 1,821 patients were treated in the month of August last. Amongst them 1,358 were Hindus, 446 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 13 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above mentioned dispensary 256 were from Punchvati, 781 from Nasik, and 321 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 13 were from Puuchvati, 393 from Nasik, and 40 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 3 were from Nasik and 1 from adjacent villages; and of the Christians 11 were from Nasik and 2 from adjacent villages, 14 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

FATAL KICK FROM A HORSE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at the Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, on the body of Saddia Dhondee, aged about 20 years. The deceased was a groom in the service of the Tramway Company, and lived on the premises. At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning Saddia was rubbing a horse in a stall in the stables, when a black Arab horse in the adjoining stall kicked over the swing bar and knocked the deceased down in the next stall. The horse was a troublesome animal, and used to kick while being groomed. It had no heel-ropes at the time. The deceased was injured in the right side of his chest, he vomited, and died some time after. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused by the kicking of a horse, and expressed an opinion that it was a dangerous practice of stabling horses without the heel-rope.

THE ORNELLA'S SCHOOL QUESTION.—Mr. Crispin C. Noronha of Poona has published a pamphlet "The Ornella's School Question," which has been agitating that small Portuguese community, for some time past. It is a narrative of events that brought into existence the parish school, which was converted into "Ornella's School," and, lastly, into "Ornella's Anglo-Portuguese School," which a dispute between ecclesiastics and laity necessitated the establishment of another institution by the community, leaving the other to the ecclesiastics. There has been an unseemly fight between the parties, and the ecclesiastical authorities using threats of canonical interdicts have driven out their opponents, and taken possession of the school. The school was built and maintained by public subscription, but the accident of its having been built in the church compound, and the Vicar being appointed ex-officio president of the committee has resulted in giving the ecclesiastical authorities sole possession of the school.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged Shunker Govind before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 147 and Rs. 58 in currency notes, belonging to Mr. Shivram Vithal, a High Court pleader, and also a turban, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Mr. Chitgupi, a barrister-at-law. The accused was further charged with having in his possession wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 31, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused had been employed by Mr. Shevram, as a cook for a month. On the 1st instant Mr. Shivram proceeded to Dhulia on some business. On his return on the 3rd instant, he discovered his cash-box, which was placed in another tin-box, to be missing. Mr. Shivram reported the matter to Inspector Nolan, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and on enquiry recovered the cash-box containing the property from a woman, named Bhicoo, living at Pathan Street. The police on further enquiry ascertained that the accused had stolen the *pujras* from Mr. Chitgupi's house while he was temporarily working as a substitute for that gentleman's servant. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges of theft, but said that the wearing apparel belonged to him, and he had bought them about two years ago. Mr. Nolan spoke to one previous conviction against the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused on three charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—The Financial Inspector, Mr. Navarro, has issued his report for the year 1890-91. The year commenced with a surplus of Rs. 8,72,655, and ended in forwarding a balance for the current year of Rs. 7,12,752. Out of this amount Rs. 6,00,000 will have to be paid for the interest of the Railway Company. The excess during the years 1890-91, and 1891-92 is made up from arrears of previous years, a part of which still remains to be recovered.—The news that the High Court of Goa is to be abolished has created quite a sensation among the public. The Judicial staff is as good as can be, and the public has had no reason to mistrust its administrative fairness. Probably it is to economy that this high judicial department has been sacrificed. It is not yet known who will perform the functions of that body.—Mr. M. A. deSa has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Abkari Department.—A telegram from the Minister has been received ordering that the rate of postage between Portuguese Possession and British India, and Macau remain in *statu quo*. Canon Fialho, the Vicar-General, has been entrusted with the administration of the Archdiocese of Goa during the absence of his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop on pastoral visit to Poona. A sum of over 8,000 has been sanctioned to open new roads in Pangim.—Messrs. Sampayo, Assa, and Gasper have been appointed additional members of the committee for organising a reform in the Forest Department in Goa and Nagar Avely. The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co., for the week ending 13th August, amounted to Rs. 1,282 or 25·14 per mile which is the lowest rate yet reached. In the following week the earnings improved to Rs. 5,981 giving an average of Rs. 78·96 per mile. The revenue receipts for the month of May for Portuguese India amounted to Rs. 1,27,101 of which Rs. 44,854 were derived from Customs duty. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 149,991.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Moreshwar Pavashkar, aged twenty-two years, describing himself as a Sonar, was, at the instance of Inspector Moore, brought up on remand, charged with kidnapping a Parbhu boy, named Yeshwant Chintamon, about twelve years of age, and of dishonestly receiving stolen property, valued at Rs. 350, belonging to the lad's mother. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the accused was acquainted with the lad about a month before the kidnapping. On the 28th of June last, he induced Yeshwant to rob his mother, a widow, residing at Mugbhat, of her gold ornaments. The boy, as directed by the accused, opened his mother's box, during her absence from home, and stole the ornament, collectively valued at Rs. 350, which he on the next day, while on a pretext of going to school, went to the accused's house and handed them over to him. Vishnu, thereupon, disposed of some ornaments in Bombay, and made off with the remaining to Indore, taking the boy along with him. On missing the boy from home, his relatives informed the police about the matter. After a diligent enquiry, it was ascertained that the accused Vishnu, after taking the boy to Indore had deserted him there, and taken his way to Ratnagiri. On the 2nd ultimo, Vishnu was successfully traced to Ratnagiri, and arrested at the village of Narka, about twelve miles from Ratnagiri, when he had about three tolas of gold in his possession. He was brought down to Bombay under police custody. The lad Yeshwant, who had been enticed away to Indore by the accused, was taken care of by Mr. Kirtikar, the District Magistrate of Indore, and subsequently sent to Bombay in charge of his elder brother Ramrao Chintamon. A police sepoy belonging to the Ratnagiri police force, stated that on receiving certain information from the Bombay police, he in company with a man from Ratnagiri, went to Nakra, a village about twelve miles from Ratnagiri, and there arrested the accused in the house of a goldsmith. The accused had then on his finger a gold ring, which he said he had bought from a Parbhu boy in Bombay. On further investigations being made, the police found that the accused had kept some other gold ornaments concealed in a friend's house at Ratnagiri, which he produced soon after. When the accused was brought down to Bombay, he gave certain information to the police officer, on the 21st ultimo, whereupon a Marwaree's shop in Sonapore Lane was searched. On examining the Marwaree's books, it was discovered that on the 29th of June, 1892, 2½ tolas of gold had been pledged with him by a man, named Narayan Bechaji for Rs. 49. The accused pointed out the house of Narayan Bheohaji, which was close by the Marwaree's shop, but no trace of that man has yet been found. About a tola and a half of gold was found with Hurrychand Govind, a goldsmith at Ratnagiri, which, he said, had been given to him by the accused.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF PREMBAI, an infant under the age of 14 years. RAMDAS KESSOWJEE, petitioner.

This was a rule in the nature of a writ of "habeas corpus," issued by the High Court, on the 6th of June last, upon the application of the petitioner Ramdas Kessowjee, directing the respondents Lukhmichand Govindjee and his wife, Bai Nundoo, to show cause why they should not deliver to the petitioner his wife, Prembai, and to produce her body in Court on a day fixed in the writ. The rule came on for argument before his lordship last week, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Raghowjee, appeared for the respondents, Lukhmichand Govindjee and his wife, Bai Nundoo; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee.

The petitioner in his first affidavit, on which the writ was granted, stated that on the 4th June last Lukhmichand Govindjee (who is a relation of the petitioner's wife's father) and his wife, Nundoo, called in his absence at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, and under the pretence of inviting his wife Prembai for dinner, removed her to their house with ornaments of about Rs. 5,000, which were then on her person, and when requested by the petitioner to return her to him, they declined to do so, and persisted in detaining her in their house. A number of affidavits were made on both sides, the affidavits of the respondents alleging charges of ill-treatment, starvation, locking-up, &c., all of which were denied by the petitioner. Several supplementary affidavits were put in on behalf of the respondents, which, besides containing a repetition of the charges contained in the previous affidavits, contained certain imputations against the honour and character of the petitioner and Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee. They were indignantly repudiated "in toto by them on affidavits.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment, said that the rule must be made absolute. He remarked that Prembai, at a latestage of the proceedings, had brought forward imputations against her husband, her co-wife, Jethibai, and Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee of a grossly scandalous character; but it was quite clear to his lordship's mind that each and every one of the charges brought by her were altogether devoid of any fundation whatever. There were letters written by her father which could not by any possibility have been written had her story been true. After referring to the several letters annexed to the petitioner's affidavit, his lordship stated that no one could have written in this strain if his daughter had been treated as it was now alleged. In Prembai's first affidavit, she said she was beaten with sticks and shoes, &c. Dr. P. N. Davda, who attended her, spoke strongly of the care and kindness shown by her husband, the petitioner. She is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he provided her medical treatment for her, and that he took her for change to Matheran. His lordship remarked tha it was absolutely impossible to read the last affidavit purporting to be made by Prembai without seeing that it could not possibly have been her own affidavit. His Lordship declined to attach any weight whatever to that affidavit. As to the first affidavit of Prembai, all the allegations as to ill-treatment, confinement, starvation, &c., were completely refuted by the affidavits filed by the petitioner. As to the incident of Prembai having gone to her father's house two months' after her marriage, upon which the respondent's counsel put particular stress, his lordship remarked that such incidents were common enough. It was a well-known custom for newly-married girls after their marriage to go back to their parent's house after a short stay at their husband's. It was only a natural circumstance that young girls should be anxious to remain as long as possible with their parents. There was evidence to show that the respondents removed the girl from her husband's house, and it was admitted that they were still harbouring her. That Prembai was admittedly a minor was undisputed, and no authority had been cited to show that a Hindu wife was at liberty to leave her husband's house without his consent, without proper and sufficient cause. No cause whatever had been shown in this case to justify the extraordinary proceedings of the respondents, and that it was not necessary for the decision of the case to determine whether their harbouring the girl had other motives. A husband was entitled to the custody of his wife if he had not forfeited that right by misconduct, and nothing has been shown to prove that the petitioner in this case had forfeited his rights. His lordship therefore, made the rule absolute, and thereupon the girl was delivered to her husband, whom she accompanied without any objection or difficulty.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

Chalk, W and S—For Petitioner. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 and in the matter of Southwell and Austin, Limited. Cumulsey Promjee and another, Petitioners—Turner and H for Liquidators.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

633-91—Muljee and R—Ladhibai vs Badroodin valad Sarfoodin Soose and others—K J Mantri.
297-92—Bhavishna and P—Hakunchand Krishnajee and others, vs Magniram Ramjee—In person.
390-92—Edgelow and G—Bhoocandas Vrigbhoocandas vs Jakissondas Purshotumdas and others—Payne, G and S.
391-92—Ardesir, H and D—Fakirchand Premchand vs Karamchand Cullianjee.
395-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Luchminarayen Keshowram and another vs Munnalal Guljarimull.
397-92—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Sunderdas Dossa and another—Janardhen and A.
400-92—In person, Hajee Mahomed Khimjee vs Allarakhia Rahimtoola.

Postponed Long Causes.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Batliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Batliwalla—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.
617-91—Little, S N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs J msetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D.
515-90—M N Sakhatwala—Bhagwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.
40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE following is the result of the Great Yorkshire Stakes:—

The fiftieth year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 500 added, for foals of 1889 to run as three-years-olds; colts, 8st. 12lbs.; fillies, 8st. 7lbs.; winners extra; maidens allowed 7lbs.; the second in the Derby excepted; the nominator of the winner to receive 100 sovs., and the nominator and owner of the second 50 sovs. each out of the fund; entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if declared. One mile and three-quarters. 100 subs.

Mr J H Houldsworth's b or br c Dunuro, by St Simon—
Sunrise, M Cannon 1
Mr J Lowther's ch c Salamones, by Clairvaux—
Cigarette, J Fagan..... 2

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Newmarket.)
BETTING: Twenty to one on Dunuro.
Won in a canter.—*Asian.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL YANOFF has been reprimanded by the Czar for his conduct towards the Afghans.

ENGLAND has been declared free of cholera.

A SHOCKING crime was perpetrated by a hamal in Bombay on Sunday night. The man, who is named Soma Boswa, during the course of a quarrel with his fellow-servants, at the house of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, stabbed three of them, and on Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumboy Visram, the son of Mr. Hassumbhoy, and Mr. Mir Ali Visram, son of the Hon'ble Mr. Visram, interfering, they were hacked at by the culprit, and both received shocking wounds in the stomach. Mr. Mir Ali is in a precarious condition, but it is hoped he will recover, whilst Mr. Hussumbhoy is fortunately out of danger, although he had a narrow escape from almost instantaneous death. One of the servants is not expected to recover. The man was arrested whilst endeavouring to escape, and was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, and charged with the offence.

THE effect of the recent heavy rain in Bombay have been most disasterous to house property. The damage caused to buildings is almost incalculable, and few have escaped injury. Reports of serious collapses of property come to hand every day, and these were added to yesterday by the almost total fall of two buildings, one in Kalbadevi and the other in the Fort. Fortunately, the Municipal authorities have been extremely vigilant, and in cases where there have been signs of collapse the inhabitants of the buildings have been ordered to remove immediately.

FRAMJI MANECJI POONJIAJI and his brother sued the Secretary of State in the Bombay Small Causes Court for Rs. 560 being the value of twenty-five casks of toddy vinegar imported by the plaintiff's from Goa. The plaintiffs claimed that the vinegar was wrongfully and without any justifiable reason detained by the Collector of Customs at Bombay and confiscated. The Collector of Customs attempted to justify his action by showing that the vinegar contained from ten to fourteen per cent. of alcohol, and was thus dutiable under the Act. The Judge held that the confiscation was made within thirteen days of seizure instead of one month which was illegal and improper, and gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 307 and costs. An appeal was made to the High Court and the decision upheld.

ON Wednesday evening a Marwari broker, named Gocool Chand Chowbay, called at the Waterloo Street thanah, Calcutta, and reported the loss of thirteen notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and three *hundies* to the value of Rs. 8,100. He offered a reward of Rs. 500 to the finder. Shortly after Babu Nitto Nundo Chuckerbutty, an assistant of Messrs. Thompson Lehzen and Co., brought to the police an envelope containing the notes and papers which he had picked up in Bentinck Street. The matter was placed before the Commissioner of Police, and the packet was made over to the Marwari, who gave the promised reward of Rs. 500 to the Babu, who went away apparently quite delighted with his evening's adventure.

SIR C. DILKE, M.P., writes, in reference to some recently published extracts from the Paris *Temps*:—"I notice a translation of some remarks of mine which have appeared in the *Temps*, and which I have not seen in the original. I have made no statement implying knowledge of what will be the foreign policy of a Government not yet formed. What I have said is that it is inevitable that any new Government will have to continue with regard to Egypt the negotiations carried on by their predecessors in 1887. It is highly probable, for example, that they may be offered by Turkey the Conservative Convention of 1887, which Turkey at that time refused to ratify; and in this way, even, if of themselves they did not raise the question, the incoming Government would be forced to deal with it. There is also a sentence as to the Sultan's views of the Conservative Ministry, of 1887, which I do not recognise as mine."

THE paid up capital of the London and General Bank, Limited, whose failure was reported on Saturday amounts to £800,000. The capital so paid up on the 31st December last was only £257,415; but it was latterly increased by the subscription of 3,272 shares. Messrs. Layton and Walker, two Directors, retired last year, the former through ill-health, and the latter from pressure of business engagements. A dividend of 6½ per cent. was paid last year, and an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was to be paid on the 30th July. The Bank was registered in 1882 in connection with the Liberator Permanent Building and Investment Society, to which is allotted a portion of the net profits—about 25 per cent., we believe. The following is an extract from the Directors' Report for last year:—"The shareholders will doubtless agree with the Board as to the expediency of filling up these vacancies (*viz.*, those of the two Directors referred to above) by the election of gentlemen of experience in commercial and mercantile affairs, who may be able to introduce business of a general banking character. The Board recognises the value of the co-operation given by the Liberator Building Society and cognate institutions, which they hope may long continue; but considers the time has now come when the Bank may appeal to wider interests. The result of the appeal has not been very fortunate.

In the discussion which has been carried on regarding the new Cantonment Code, the points raised relate almost solely to the grievances of house-owners. The material benefits which will be conferred, especially in respect of sanitary improvements, seem to be altogether overlooked; and yet one has but to read through the Code to see how great an advance is being made in the right direction. Out of thirty-eight chapters twenty-two come under the heading—"The public health, safety and convenience." Sanitary supervision, conservancy and drainage, water-supply, markets, provisions for preventing the spread of dangerous diseases, encamping-grounds and sarais, cattle disease, and the like, are the headings of the various chapters. Anyone who takes the trouble to read through the Code, will see at once that its provisions in these matters are well-framed and should command the public confidence. As to the house-owners it should be remembered that the Code will not have retrospective effect, a very important point indeed to landlords holding property within cantonment limits.

THE only society in Europe for the promotion of the study of the English language, that at Berlin, has, says the *Athenæum*, disappeared. It was under the patronage of the Empress Frederick, and the presidency of the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the vice-presidency of Prof. von Gneist, and the eminent philologist and politician, Prof. Dr. Carl Abel, was secretary. It gave way to the German Colonial Society.

A NOVEL procession attracted a crowd of some thirty thousand people recently at Asbury Park, New Jersey, U.S. This was the annual parade of babies in perambulators. The procession occupied twenty-five minutes in passing a given point, and comprised three hundred babies. It was headed by a little boy ten years old in policeman's uniform, followed by a procession of children and a band of juvenile performers. The perambulators were all prettily decorated, some with flowers and some with ribbons and lace. A tiny baby under a tent-like canopy was labelled "Moses in the Bulrushes," tall reeds forming his floral adornment. A cradle, one hundred years old, containing two babies, and carried along on wheels, attracted considerable attention. The organizers of the parade presented each child with a pound package of sweets, a nursing bottle, and an air-ball of bright colour with a string to it.

THE Sultan of Turkey, says an Armenian correspondent, is sending out a mission to Arabia with the object of distributing to the Arab chiefs a revised version of the Koran. The Mollahs in Constantinople are expressing their dissatisfaction with the amended Book, which is said not to contain some vital passages of the original text, such as these:—"God doth not love oppressers;" "He that avengeth a wrong shall not be punished, but only he who doeth violence unrighteously."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,487 t ons, Captain R Phillips, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H J Weber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE P and Co's s.s. Nizam. 1,615 tons, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s.s. Worsely Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J. Black, arr

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

WE have no fresh news by wire to chronicle this evening in this column, our report of Saturday evening's date having contained all the latest advices to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	... Dec.	Rs.	5,32,303
" " Branches	..... "	"	26,29,604
Other Deposits	..... Inc.	"	29,35,092
Government Securities	..... "	"	3,29,639
Loans "	... . Dec.	"	3,68[illegible],633
Bills Discounted	..... Inc.	"	43,893
Cash with other Banks	..... Dec.	"	60,932
Cash and Currency Notes	..... Inc.	"	23,02,910

A very marked decrease in Loans, say to the extent of over 36¾ lakhs, and at the same time, the large accession of more than 20¼ lakhs to Private Deposits took place in the Presidency Bank during the past week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon; while, on the other hand, there had been but a trifling increase in Bills Discounted, the falling off in the trade demand for Money, as far as the Bank is concerned, but indicative also of the state of things outside, being thus represented by some 56¾ lakhs. That the Bank's Cash Balance had not increased to that extent, but stood on Saturday afternoon at 353¼ lakhs, or an addition of 23 lakhs since the close of the previous week, was owing to considerable withdrawals from Public Deposits, more especially at the Bank's Branches, and some increase in Government Securities.

COTTON.—There has been a little more doing here in this staple to-day, though exclusively for account of the Mills, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. 1,500 bales in all are reported to have changed hands, consisting of 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 178; 300 Viramgaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 169; and Mulkapur, at Rs. 176 per candy.

The exceptionally heavy and continuous rain which has fallen at the Presidency during the last ten days has extended to parts of the Mofussil; and the telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton growing districts report a general need of fine weather. The heaviest fall of rain since the middle of last week had been at Dhulia, Broach, and Bhownugger, where it had ranged from 4 inches 79 cents in the former district, to 4 inches in the latter; but though a break was wanted, the plants continued to flourish. In Bengal circle, the fall had been comparatively light; as it had been also in the Oomrawuttee circle, excepting Nagpore, where it had been over three inches, and in that district, as well as at Oomrawuttee, the crop was suffering; while the telegrams from Khangaum and Barsee state that the plants were slightly damaged. At Julgaum the plants were in flower, but needed a spell of fine weather.

WHEAT has been dull, with only a small export business passing, and prices are half an anna per cwt. lower. We now quote

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	...Rs.	5	2	0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	5	2	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4	14	0	"
Red Delhi	"	4	10	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	5	6	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	12	0	"
Hard Red	"	4	13	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market. *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-10-9 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,849	bales.
Wheat	13,603	cwts.
Linseed	3,046	"
Rapeseed	2,888	"
Gingelly	780	"
Castorseed	778	"
Rice	1,281	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand for tonnage. The Etolia (s), has been fixed for October loading, but the terms of her fixture have not transpired. Business has been done for September loading, for Marseilles, at 9s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; also for Wheat, to Marseilles and Liverpool, at 10s.; and for Wheat and Seeds to Antwerp, at 12s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 17-32 to 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and a moderate amount of Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 2 9-16d. while for three month' sight Credits 1s. 2⅞d. was quoted, and at this also a moderate amount was placed. For forward business, quotations have seemed to be about 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16 to 1s. 3d. for Credits; but the business passing has been small and the market closed steady at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d. "
Francs do.	1'55½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates for Fours have advanced to 103 13-16d. for Money, and 103 7-16d. for Account, which were the closing rates. Early in the day there were buyers for the settlement at 103⅜, and then at 103½, strong buyers coming forward at times at the latter rate; but the market left off rather weaker. 101½ nominal is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in a number of Cotton Mill shares; several Cotton Presses being also higher, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th August, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 19,44,832-13-5 / Public Deposits at Branches " 17,75,488- 8-4	37,23,321	5	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	335,49,497	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,358	11	11
Sundries	2,37,956	4	3
Total Rs.	411,84,133	13	9

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	75,29,501	15	0
Other authorised Investments	11,45,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	77,71,706	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	18,01,676	15	2
Bills discounted and purchased	44,36,812	13	5
Balances with other Banks	13,55,614	1	7
Bullion	9,618	8	2
Dead Stock	2,94,441	4	5
Stamps	13,406	3	3
Sundries	55,953	5	11
	243,91,321	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	167,92,812	3	1
Total.. Rs.	411,84,133	13	9

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..		...	...
Teheran	5	2	10 p.m.	..	36
Suez	5	2	40 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 5th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	1	17	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	78·5

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·8
22 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VINCENT.—Sept. 5, 1892, at the E. G. Hospital Bombay, Robert George Vincent, Locomotive Department, G.I.P.R., Funeral at the above Hospital, at 7 a.m. to-day. Friends please accept this intimation. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—August 20, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant G A Hawkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

JACOB—August 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Minas Jacob, of Goaluudo, Assistant Engineer, Rivers Steam Navigation Co, Ld, of a son.

KERRICH—September 2, at Madras, the wife of Captain L W C Kerrich, Body Guard, of a daughter.

PADDOCK—August 30, at "Charlton Hall," Bangalore, the wife of William George Paddock, of Winchester, England, and Manager, Messrs. W E Smith and Co. (Bangalore), of a son.

ROBINSON—August 20, at Crusoe's Grotto, Bankipore, the wife of J T Robinson, B R M Railway (late I M Railway), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRIDGNELL—August 20, at Simla, James Lyne Bridgnell, of the Foreign Office, third son of the late Joseph Price Bridgnell, of 7, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, London, aged 43 years, 5 months and 28 days.

MOSELEY—August 20, at Mozufferpore, Henry Lichfield Moseley, second son of Major-General R S Moseley, late I C S, aged 26 years.

PHILLIPS—August 24, and 29 at Darjeeling, the infant daughters (twins) of H A D Phillips, B C S.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.

THE Second Annual Conference of the Industrial Association of Western India was opened yesterday in Poona. The report of the first year's operations, which we published on the 2nd instant, gives a satisfactory account of a year's work on the lines laid down. The number of members has been increased from seventy-six to one hundred and three, and the life members, who were four, are now seven. European and Native gentlemen of influence are on the list of members, including mill-owners of the standing of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. George Cotton, and the Hon. Runchodlal Chotalal, with manufacturers, merchants, engineers, and other business men, able to give practical help in the furtherance of the objects of the Association. When the movement was first started last year, it was not unnaturally supposed that the practical aspects of the problem of developing the resources of India would, in the Deccan capital, be regarded as secondary to the theoretical and abstract considerations which render such a work desirable in itself, and deserving of general approval and support. It is stated in the report that when practical work was commenced, it was at first found very difficult to get into touch with the industrial populations of the cities and towns. Sympathisers were, however, forthcoming; and the Association has now members and workers in the principal towns of all parts of the Presidency, excepting Sind. Working committees have been established in several places, and it is intended to call them into existence in all the different centres. Still it is a subject of regret that the majority of merchants and manufacturers in Bombay have not as yet been brought to co-operate in the movement. An active propaganda would, it is believed, prove successful, but want of funds has prevented the experiment from being tried. In Poona, where this difficulty did not operate, fair progress has been made. Two Co-operative Companies have already been started, under the direction and guidance of members of the Association, and if they prove successful, others will follow. One of them already gives employment to a thousand hands. In the remoter towns a dozen manufacturing and commercial concerns are being organised with the help of the committee of management, and applications for advice and assistance are received from other parts of India. In accordance with the programme formulated at the first Conference, some steps have been taken to obtain an industrial survey. The President of the first Conference, Captain Beauclerk, made a representation to the Government on the subject, which though unsuccessful in procuring an official survey, elicited an expression of sympathy with the industrial aspirations of the Association. Help in this direction has come from other quarters. Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, has interested himself warmly in the matter, with the result that the Native States in that part of the Presidency ordered an industrial survey in their territories. Mr. J. E. O'Conor of the Department of Finance and Commerce, has addressed to the Association a valuable letter in which he specifies the products and manufactures which India is capable of producing, and to which the attention of the Association might be usefully directed.

The President of the Second Conference, Mr. David Gostling, inaugurated the proceedings yesterday in an able and suggestive address, which among other services to the cause which his audience has at heart, will give rise to a good deal of discussion, and thereby interest the general public in the movement, and its possible developments. He congratulated the members and delegates on the progress accomplished during the past year, and also upon the important fact that the Government has expressed willingness to help the movement. The object in view he defined to be the amelioration of the industrial condition of the people. This is an object in which every one can sympathise, without going the length of the President when he states that the poverty of India is phenomenal, and its dependence upon other countries abnormal. East of these propositions is open to serious objection. There is undoubtedly poverty in India, but from the climatic and other conditions which prevail, it is not so severe as that which is endured where the severity of the seasons add immensely to the misery which is inseparable from indigence. It is open to doubt whether even the outcastes in India are in worse case than the Submerged Tenth of the richest community in Europe, for whose rescue General Booth has been preaching, with qualified success, a new crusade. The statement that the dependence of India upon other countries is abnormal, comes strangely from an Englishman, who ought to know that his countrymen at home depend for a great portion of their food-supply upon India, America, Australia, and Russia. India subsists upon the food produced in superabundance from her own soil in years of normal rainfall. She imports the luxuries and not the necessaries of life, while Great Britain imports both. She manufactures her own coarse cotton goods, and imports the finer cottons worn by the well-to-do. Mr. Gostling is on safer ground when he says that India is composed of many separate nations, and that their present condition is not due to a single cause, and that no one remedy is possible or desirable. As in all other countries, the evil to be encountered is many-sided, and the work of amelioration must be suited to prevailing conditions, social, political, and religious. When the President of the Conference proceeds to recommend that the Government should give up the collection of revenue in money, and revert to the practice of taking the Government share of the produce in kind, he cannot expect to make immediate converts of the revenue officers of the Government of India. He adduces the example of Egypt, where the fellahs have been made contented, prosperous, and happy by the abandonment of payments in money. In India, he argues, the money-lender, having the monopoly of coin, the Government have to look to him for the payment of the land revenue, and therefore wink at his usurious exactions. It is evident that Mr. Gostling has not perused the report just submitted to Government by Mr. G. M. Ranade, a prominent member of the Association, which shows the beneficial effect of the special legislation passed twelve years ago to clip the claws of the money-lender, and protect the ryot from his usurious exactions. Mr. Gostling believes that it would be a very simple affair to receive the land revenue in kind, and sell it to merchants "on the spot"—unluckily there would be millions of spots—at its full market value. The net-work of railways, he says, enables produce to be brought cheaply to the coast for shipment, and to the towns for local consumption, and all that is needed is to build granaries in the principal villages and towns for the storage of the Government share of the crops, thereby giving work to large numbers employed in the building trades throughout the country. The prospect is alluring from the point of view of the architect, the builder, and the contractor. If it were practicable, it would also have its attractions for an impecunious Government, for a share of the crops which would secure the Treasury part of the unearned increment of a good harvest would be far more satisfying than the fixed payment in rupees which from year to year diminish in value. The outlook would be dismal indeed if it were the case, as the President of the Conference asserts, that no prosperity is possible for the cultivator until the payment of the revenue in kind is re-enacted, for that is a very long way off. The most recent experience of the result of collecting revenue in kind was presented in Kashmir, where all the produce which the Government officials declared to be the share of the State, was deposited in an immense granary at Srinagar, and there became the common spoil of all the friends of the custodians, and of millions of rats besides. The first step to the emancipation of the cultivators was the establishment of money assessments, which enabled every man to know exactly what the tax-gatherer had a right to claim.

This, however, was only one of the topics which the President approached with characteristic freedom from conventional bias. He dealt with the question of the reformation of castes from the point of view of industrial improvement. With caste on the religious side, he rightly disclaimed any intention to interfere. From his point of view each separate caste is a trades union for that particular trade. In its essence, it is a union of members of the same trade, bauded together for mutual assistance. In this socialistic aspect he considered that caste deserves encouragement. The evil is that one caste looks down upon another with a feeling of contempt, and he urged the educated and progressive of Hindu society to discourage this feeling, which is inconsistent with any real national life. He recommended the strengthening of caste as a labour-union of people following the same trade, and urged that the technical education of the different castes is a necessity, if any real industrial progress is to be effected. The object to be kept in view is the establishment of a Trade School in every village, and in each ward of a town throughout the country. If all the castes of a village or town combine for the purpose, the board of the District in which the village is situated should provide the funds to pay a capable teaching staff. The castes in the towns might first come under technical instruction, and when teachers became more numerous, the villages would be provided in their turn. The President holds that every agriculturist should have a trade in addition to his own, which in those parts of country where there is only one monsoon, keeps him employed for only three months in the year. He has, at present, no alternative in his periods of enforced idleness but to starve or to work as a common coolie for any pittance he can get. The lethargy which a writer in the Industrial Quarterly Review speaks of as a hereditary and national defect, the President ascribes to the crushing load of debt which weighs upon every man in the country. Most of this burden arises from accumulations of interest from twenty-four to two hundred per cent. per annum. A good deal of it, the President might have added, is quite as hereditary as the lethargy. It is as much a religious obligation to pay the debts of a father as it is to light his funeral pyre. When this sentiment operates so strongly, it is open to doubt whether the sweeping proposal to borrow the legislation of certain of the United States, which enables a man to free himself from debt in half-an-hour by making a declaration before the Sheriff that he has no means of payment, would lift the mill-stone of debt from the neck of the Indian ryot. However, there is no reason why this and other proposals should not be fully sifted. Something will be gained if the usurious money-lender who takes his hundred per cent. when he can get it, should come to know that there are countries where his bond would not be worth half an hour's purchase, and that he may bring things to that pass in India.

THE conflict between the Municipality of Jubbulpore and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, regarding water-supply and drainage, promises to come to a happy termination. The Chief Commissioner paid a visit to Jubbulpore last week, and an interview with the President and an address from the Municipality, to which Mr. Macdonnell replied, seems to have led to a better understanding as to what Government wants and what the Municipality is expected to do. In his last report on the condition of Jubbulpore, the Civil Surgeon drew a distressing picture of the condition of the water-supply and drainage in that city. The contents of the water-tanks, where hundreds bathed and drank every day, he declared to be little better than diluted sewage. The dispute between the Municipality and the Chief Commissioner had already begun. The Municipality was reminded of the urgency of their obligation to extend the distribution of the inexhaustible supply of pure water, which they have at their command, and the Chief Commissioner did not hesitate in his resolution to declare that the existing state of things was the greatest reproach to the Jubbulpore Municipality. Plans and estimates for the necessary work, had been prepared, but the Municipality, unwilling to impose a compulsory water-rate, made no attempt to commence operations. Hence it was that the Chief Commissioner addressed an ultimatum, hoping that he might be spared the necessity of doing for them what they ought to have done for themselves. Jubbulpore did not admit that the strictures of the Chief Commissioner were altogether deserved, and when Mr. Macdonnell visited them, they boldly challenged his assertions, claiming for their city that it would, in respect to its sanitary condition and public health, compare favourably with any other town of the same size in India. They were bound to admit, however, that the water-supply and drainage were not what they ought to be, and they were quite willing to improve them. This conceded all became plain sailing, for either the Municipality had been particularly dense in understanding, or the Chief Commissioner's staff particularly inexplicit in conveying official views and instructions. The Chief Commissioner was urging them to carry into effect a comparatively small but satisfactory scheme, the Municipality understood that an undertaking of a gigantic nature was being forced upon them. Unfortunately though plans and specifications had been prepared the Municipality had not been furnished with copies; hence a good deal of the misunderstanding. They dreaded a cut and dried scheme, expecting that it would involve a greater expenditure than Municipal funds would bear. They had been told that the Nagpur scheme should be their model, and the Municipality at once jumped to the conclusion that they must follow it exactly without regard to the different necessities of the case. It is no wonder then that, as our local correspondent informs us, Mr. Macdonnell waxed wrath in his reply. He declared himself very angry with the Municipality, but explained that the Nagpur scheme had been merely suggested for their guidance. Thus five minutes' discussion swept away the accumulated misapprehensions of months, and an improved condition of things is now confidently looked for.

MR. MACDONNELL also read to the Jubbulpore Municipality a lecture on the subject of octroi, of which mention was made in their address. From thirty-seven per cent., he pointed out, it had increased to two hundred per cent. The policy followed by Government, he maintained, was the best, and that to tax a few revenue-yielding articles was preferable to an indiscriminate wholesale imposition. The unsatisfactory working was not due to Government restrictions, but to the fact that their officers were not above reproach. This is a somewhat startling declaration, coming as it does from the highest official in the Provinces. But he did not stop there. He plainly gave it as his conviction that the alarming growth of refunds was the result of close relationship between municipal and octroi officials. The great failing of all Indian establishments appears to have grown to abnormal proportions in Jubbulpur, and when Mr. Stanyon, the Municipal President, promised that they would put their house in order, he possibly did not fully realise that it would be a greater undertaking to stamp out the system complained of than even the extension of the drainage and water-supply. At the close of the Commissioner's observations the President, with the remark that home truths are not always pleasant, pledged the Municipality to a better course of conduct in future.

WE hear from Rajkote that Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, paid a flying visit to that station a few days ago for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters connected with the administration of the Rajkumar College, on which he has been specially directed by Government to report. Unfortunately, Mr. Chatfield's visit of three days synchronised with the unavoidable absence of Sir Charles Ollivant who had proceeded to Poona to confer with Government on Kathiawar affairs of some importance.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with English mails of the 26th ult., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon.

A PORTRAIT of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, subscribed for by the judges of the High Court and the members of the Bombay Bar, has been put up in the second court on the Appellate Side.

MR. W. E. HART, formerly Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, who some time ago retired on pension, returned to Bombay by the last mail steamer. He practised at the Bombay Bar before his appointment to the Small Causes Court bench; and has, since yesterday, resumed his former practice.

M. POTANIN, a Russian scientist, has started on a journey of exploration to the western portion of the Chinese province of Si Chuan and the adjoining parts of the Tibetan plateau. He expects to be absent about three years. The Russian Government have given him every assistance, including a money grant of 30,000 roubles. This is an example which may be commended to the Indian authorities who are seldom very generous in financing their explorers.

RUSSIA is apparently not content with only one rapid line of communication, by way of the Trans-Caspian Province, with her possessions in Central Asia. The Khirgiz Steppe, the desert of Ust Urt and the Amu Darya, are now being examined by a party of engineers with the object of prolonging the railway from Uralsk to the Oxus. The proposed line would pass the western shores of the Aral Sea to Kungrad, and would doubtless be extended in time through Khiva to Charjui, there effecting a junction with

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

It is officially declared that England is now free from cholera.

SILVER COINAGE IN THE COLONIES.

The Treasury has declared its willingness to allow New South Wales and Victoria to coin silver, the Treasury receiving the profits but recouping the Colonies for the loss on gold. The Treasury invites the concerted action of the Australasian Colonies.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

General Markham has been appointed Governor of Jersey.

INDIGNATION OF THE CZAR AT COLONEL YANOFF'S AGGRESSION.

The *Standard* and *Daily News* publish telegrams from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar is most indignant at Colonel Yanoff's aggressive measures in the Pamirs, and that his Imperial Majesty has telegraphed ordering him not to forget the peaceful character of his mission and to avoid conflicts with Afghans and Chinese, and not to carry his explorations beyond the Mustagh Mountains.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, SEPT. 5.

The Egyptian cotton crop for the year ending September 1 amounts to 4,270,000 cwts., being an increase of 15 per cent. on last year's crop.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay, at noon to-day, and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters the relief of Nos. 5 and 6 Mountain Batteries will be carried out as under :—Four guns of No. 5 Mountain Battery will embark at Madras for Burma in H. M.'s Canning on the 22nd October next. Four guns of No. 6 Mountain Battery will arrive at Madras en route for Poona on 24th October, and the two remaining guns of this Battery will return to Poona on being relieved by two guns of No. 5 Mountain Battery, which is now in Mekran. The batteries should exchange guns, equipment, and mules at Bhamo and Poona.

The case against twenty-one men of No. 5 Mountain Battery, who created a disturbance in last Mohorum festival, was concluded by the Honorary Cantonment Magistrate to-day. Two men were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Ten others were fined Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo 100 days' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted.

HEAVY RAIN IN S. M. COUNTRY.

It has been raining heavily since last week in the Southern Mahratta Country. In Castle Rock nearly 3·26 inches has fallen up to the third instant.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Lord Harris's Football Tournament commenced this afternoon. The weather was cloudy and the ground very slippery, in consequence of which there were many falls. A very large number of spectators, specially soldiers, assembled. The first game was played between the Cheshire and the Durham Light Infantry. Captain the Honourable French, Gloster Regiment, and Colonel Merriman were the umpires. Surgeon-Captain Trask was the referee and time-keeper. The Cheshire team won by two goals to none. The second game was between the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 26th Field Battery. The Lancashire Fusiliers won by two goals to one.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Second Industrial Conference was held in the City Native General Library, about 200 delegates being present. Several delegates from different parts of Gujerat were unable to be present owing to the flooded state of the country and breaches on the railway line. This year there was no delegate to represent the Ratnagherry district. There were several officials present, including Mr. Reid, Commissioner; Mr. Porteous, Collector; Mr. Cappel, Director of Agriculture; Mr. Plunkett, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Gostling Rao Bahadoor Dhackjee Cashinath opened the proceedings welcoming the delegates, and Dr. Thomson seconded the motion proposing Mr. Gostling to the chair. Mr. Gostling, having taken the chair, read several telegrams, among them were from the Dewans of Kolhapore and Baroda, the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji and Vishalgad, expressing regret, being unable to attend, but wishing the Conference all success.

THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Irwin, Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, is in a critical condition with cholera.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Hispania arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

The French mail steamer Salazie from China has arrived.

The N. L. steamer Oldenburg from China has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅛ ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	38⅛

THE AMIR'S VICTORY OVER THE HAZARAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

The Amir's troops have captured one of the Hazara valleys, but the report is very indefinite.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Chief Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, has been authorised to correspond direct with Army Head-quarters on matters connected with the drill and training of the troops.

VICTIMS TO CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out at Gharial, near Murree, where the Seaforth Highlanders are stationed. 1 Surgeon-Colonel Allan, Administrative Medica Officer, Rawalpindi Division, and Dr. Kenny, have been among the first to die.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Reports from Oghi are to the effect that the Black Mountain clans are making strong efforts to induce Hashim Ali to surrender; meanwhile an order has been issued for the field force to assemble at Darband on October 1. Sir William Lockart will have between four and five thousand men under his orders, as a number of the 5th Gurkhas are on leave, while the other regiments will be composed of picked men equal to bearing the strain of rapid marching.

Brigadier-General Pretyman, commanding at Umballa, and Colonel Hammond of the Guides, will be Brigadiers attached to Sir William Lockart's force, their Brigade Majors will be Chaptain Duff from the Army Head-Quarters, and Captain W. J. Hamilton, D. A. A. G., Lahore.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Donald arrived at Jandoul on the 30th August with 50 cavalry, and met with a very friendly reception, both from the Bhittanis and Mahsuds. The rest of the force for Jandoul reached on the 31st.

THE RATNAGIRI HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, SEPT. 5.

A large and influential meeting of the Ratnagiri public was held yesterday evening, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. V. Phadke. The proceedings were opened by Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, 1st Class Sub-Judge. It was unanimously resolved that every effort be made to strengthen the High School by writing to all respectable persons to send their sons to the High School, by raising funds to assist poor boys, and also by applying to the authorities concerned for suitably reducing the present scale of fees. Several committees were appointed for carrying out the resolutions.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT KALBADEVIE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, intense excitement was caused amongst the people at Kalbadevie Road, on account of the sudden collapse of the upper-storey of a large house, situated at the above locality and at a short distance from Money School. The house is a three-storied one, and apparently there did not seem the slightest danger of its collapse. The first storey of the house is occupied by Mr. DeSouza and two other local pleaders as their offices, while the second and the third stories had been vacant for some time past. The ground floor was occupied by a general merchant. Just after a tram-car and a native gentleman's brougham had passed by the house, the south portion of the wall of the house was seen to be giving way and falling at a distance of two or three yards from where the brougham was passing. On seeing this all the pedestrians kept out of the way and thus escaped injury, for immediately after, the roof of the house with the other sides of the wall collapsed with a terrible crash and blocked up the road. The noise of the falling of the roof was so great that it was distinctly heard beyond the Small Cause Court and the Dhobi Talao police station. Inspectors Saunders and Nolan, on hearing the report of the collapse of the house, promptly arrived on the scene, followed by the officers of the Municipal Executive Department. They soon began to clear the road, which was quite blocked. The road was cleared at about 5 o'clock after great difficulty. For about an hour the traffic had to be suspended, and the police had great difficulty in maintaining order amongst the large crowds of people which had collected near the house. The other portion of the house, which was still standing, but which are considered to be quite unsafe, and being in danger of falling down at any moment, was also pulled down by the labourers. A large crack appeared in the south wall of the second storey of the house, but it seems to have been caused by the endeavour to pull down the upper portion of the wall, and it is feared that if the wall is not repaired in good time, there is every possibility of its coming down. Fortunately there were no occupants in the house at the time or the result would have been calamitous. Kalbadevie Road is a large public road and is always full of traffic, and very great difficulty and patience had to be exercised in pulling down the walls of the house, or otherwise it would have fallen on the passers by. The house belonged to Mr. Sorabjee Nowroji Moos, who has suffered great damage by the fall of this house, which is one of the largest edifices in that locality. The cause of the collapse of the house is the heavy downpour of rain.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN FORT.

The eastern wall of a three-storied house, known as Metki's Chawl, belonging to Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and situated opposite to Dadi Shett's Fire Temple, at Ghoga Street, Fort, collapsed last night, at 11 o'clock, but fortunately no one was injured, as all the tenants of the house had vacated the premises three days ago in consequence of the house being reported to be in an unsafe condition owing to a large crack in the wall. The people residing in the vicinity were much alarmed and left their houses remaining on the verandah for the night. The remaining portion of the house threatens to collapse at any moment. The Municipal authorities were informed of the occurrence.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

Owing to the promptness with which the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company pushed forward the work of repairing the railway line that had been washed away or damaged, the line has been rendered safe enough to admit the passing of a train on it at a slow rate of speed. The line has not yet been thoroughly repaired, and so the trains continue to come to Bombay considerably late. The mixed train, which left Surat on Sunday morning, and which was timed to arrive in Bombay at 8-30 o'clock that night, arrived yesterday morning. The passenger train was also considerably behind time. The company had ceased to book passengers beyond Bulsar, but now the order has been issued to book the passengers as far as Baroda. The line to the south of Baroda was safe, and the traffic was not interrupted on that part of the line, but yesterday news was received in Bombay that breaches have occurred between Baroda and Vasi, and a bridge is in a dangerous state, and hence the passengers were not booked for places beyond Baroda yesterday. The breaches near Pardi have not yet been repaired, and the passengers are still transferred between Udwada and Pardi. It is stated that the floods are subsiding, but heavy rain continues to fall. It is believed that the traffic will become regular again in a day or two if no further breaches occur.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

At the present time of the year the form of sport which commands the pleasure-seeking faculties of the leisured classes is grouse-shooting. Between the Goodwood and Doncaster meetings there is an inevitable calm in the Turf world, while the cricket campaign is dragging its slow length along towards the beginning of the end. We hear on various sides of preparations for mighty battles at football, but cricket and football are, what I may term, in no disrespectful sense, poor men's pastimes. The opulent, and often the indolent, lavish their affection on golf, lawn-tennis, shooting, and hunting The links and the courts are now to be forsaken for the moors, especially as cub-hunting is not yet due. To thousands of Englishmen the 12th of August is a day keenly anticipated; a day which is pined for with a blood-thirsty appetite, as the average Briton sighs to sally forth and kill "something." It is no exaggeration to say that the sittings of the newly elected House of Commons have proved very irksome to many of our sporting law-makers, who would much sooner be stumping the heather than either stumping their constituencies or haranguing the nation from the benches of the House of Commons. Solitude may develop madness, but the comparative loneliness of the breezy moors is, I should say, preferable to the interminable cackle and confusion of the great talking-house at Westminster. Although the heather is generally said to be backward, the prospects of the grouse-shooting season are on the whole favourable, and the English and Scotch moors are likely to provide exhilarating sport—much more exhilarating than the slaughter of the *battue* and the covert. Grouse-shooting entails considerable stain on the physical resources of the party engaged, and in my opinion requires much more skill than pheasant and partridge-shooting. We are sure to read some very fine reports of very fine and large bags from the moors, but let us hope that these will not be rendered sorrowful by shocking accidents. Many keen and "jealous" sportsmen never seem to dream of the dangers that they expose other people to by the careless way in which they carry their weapons. Folks will have their guns full cock, and will have them on a line with the bodies of some of the party. Quick loading, quick shooting, and thoughtlessness are the cause of many sad fatalities. I enjoy sport, but not the sacrifice of human life. The danger of a gun lies in the trigger, which should be at full cock as seldom as possible compatible with the day's amusement. Two golden rules may be given to people who are in the habit of carrying a gun—never on any account point a gun—loaded or unloaded, at anybody, and invariably carry the muzzle upwards and not in a line with the head or stomach of one's friends or the bodes of the beaters. By adhering to these instructions many casualities may be avoided. Of course, accidents will happen in the best regulated shooting parties provided with the latest weapons, but that is no logical reason why common-sense precauttions should be neglected.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SHOOTING.

Grouse-shooting, like many other sports, provides reflection for the student of human life and character. We cannot all possess copies of the Badminton Library, and we may, many of us, not enjoy access to the volume on "Shooting," by Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne-Galloway. The joint authors thus amusingly allude to "life" as seen on the grouse moors :—"The different characteristics of individual sportsmen are strongly marked by their demeanour under various circumstances. We find among them several types. The most distinct of these are the habitually fortunate and the habitually unfortunate men. There are those who wherever they are placed, whether by lot or by selection, seem to others to get the best of the shooting, so much so that they are jokingly credited with some mysterious power of attracting the game. There are those who, on the contrary are certain to complain that they have been most unlucky. They will call attention to the fact that others have had more shooting than themselves, and wonder how it so constantly happens that they never get the best of the luck. A parallel line of contrast may be drawn between those who are satisfied and contented wherever they are placed and those who, if left to their own choice, would prefer to take any other place than their own." To interpolate a line or two I should say that a contented mind is a continual feast to a sportsman, and that the grumbler and the irritable succeed no better in the sporting world than they do in other walks of life.

SKILL BRINGS ITS OWN REWARD.

The authors continue :—"Some prefer to shoot only at the birds nearest to them, and to leave those at a distance to their neighbours. A few are yet to be found who habitually shoot what is nearer to their neighbours than themselves when they can get their guns off quick enough. In shooting, as in other occupations, the rule that good luck follows good management is almost invariable. The number of grouse killed by any one gun in a drive do not depend solely upon the number of his opportunities, but on what use he makes of them. Many a man will say 'I had only thirteen shots and I killed twelve birds, I could not have shot better;' but this does not at all follow. He calls attention to the twenty birds killed by his 'lucky' neighbour, but perhaps omits to notice that his neighbour charges his guns by several seconds quicker than he does, and pulls the trigger the moment his gun comes to the shoulder, instead of dwelling on his bird. The man who gets off 23 shots where another would only fire 13 during the passing of the same quantity of birds can afford to miss a large proportion, and will yet head the score. Some men see birds coming with much more certainty than others; but to allow a bird to pass unseen can in no way be attributed to a want of luck. Many more things have to be taken into consideration to account for each man's share in the ultimate result of the day's work than mere accuracy in shooting, although this must of course, account for a great deal." Surely all this means that skill, just as much as virtue and morality, brings its own reward. Sport is, after all, very much like the battle of life, and if we will only stop to think surely it inculcates grand lessons. He is the best grouse-shooter who has made himself skilful by constant practice, who is quiek enough to seize opportunities as they present themselves, who anticipates the flight of the birds and who is ready for them, and who preserves that *mens sana in corpore sano* which is essential alike both for the pursuit of pleasure and wealth.

A TAX ON BETTING.

News from Paris is to the effect that 978,500 francs or about £40,000—a percentage of profits arising from the working of the *pari-mutuels*, or betting machines used on racecourses—either has been or is to be distributed among various existing medical charities and used for the construction of fresh hospitals and asylums in Paris and the provinces. I am not acquainted with the exact working of the *pari-mutuel* in France, but I know that the Government take a certain percentage of the gross earnings of each machine for management expenses and a percentage is also deducted for the maintenance of hospitals and charitable institutions. I really see no objection to such a procedure as this. I have known the managers of the Sunday Schools of a large town refuse to accept a handsome gift of money for the entertainment of the scholars because the money was the profit which the Corporation had received from a local race meeting. I respect these scruples, although I consider such action narrow-minded and Puritanical. What I could not understand was that the same people would allow one of the biggest bookmakers and brewers in the district to entertain the aged, infirm, and proverty stricken every Christmas in thousands. Surely this was inconsistency! It is useless to raise these diatribes and jeremiads against betting on horse-racing. This kind of gambling cannot now be stopped. It would be far better were the moralists to take another platform. Let Parliament legalise and recognise betting on the turf, and do this in such a way that the nation shall reap an indirect benefit from the fashionable folly—for it is no more than a folly—the same as we do now from the consumption of intoxicating drinks and tobacco. These are also follies. We might either institute *pari-mutuels* in England and take a percentage for the support of the hospitals and philanthropic agencies of the country, or we might compel all bookmakers to be licensed on a graduated scale—let them pay, say from £10 to £100, according to their position and annual turnover. The *pari-mutuels* are worked on this basis in France, and the bookmakers in Australia are licensed and, therefore, properly controlled. If we had licensed bookmakers in England—the same as we have licensed auctioneers—the system would do more in a year or two for the purification of the turf and for fair, open, and honest dealing than all the repressive acts that may ever be passed by Puritanical Parliaments. Everyone is welcome to his opinion on this intricate and difficult subject. I have given mine without elaboration or undue emphasis. I do not believe in grandmotherly legislation.

"FARMER" BURTON.

Middlesex have played a match with Surrey for the benefit of that deserving cricketer, George Burton, who has earned the *soubriquet* of "Farmer" Burton from his sturdy yeomanlike frame and truly rural face. Burton is essentially a London cricketer. Born at Hampstead on May 1, 1851, he learned the game on the confines of the great Metropolis, and has been for many years one of the mainstays of the Middlesex team. His career as a cricketer commenced in 1865, and for the succeeding ten years he was a prominent figure in local matches, but early in the summer of 1875 he twice played with the Middlesex colts with some success. In the match between twelve of Middlesex and 16 Colts (including Mr. Charles Absolom as captain) "George Burton, Esq., scored 17 and took three wickets for 13. Scarcely a month later Burton appeared as a professional for 12 Young Players of Middlesex vs. 12 Young Players of Surrey, and he captured six wickets for 19 runs, in the first innings of the Surrey men. Despite these performances he was not drafted into the Middlesex eleven until May 23-24, 1881, when he appeared against Surrey, so that it is very fit and proper this match should be set apart for his benefit. He scored 16 and took seven wickets for 47 runs. From 1881 down to 1891 Burton was a useful and well-conducted professional. Let me recall one or two of his best performances. At Lord's in June, 1882, Middlesex beat Yorkshire by three wickets, chiefly owing to the fact that Burton got rid of Ulyett, Ephraim Lockwood, Padgett, Tom Emmett, Allan Hill, Peate and Bates, in 30·3 overs for twenty runs. During the match with Notts at Lords, in 1885, when Shrewsbury carried his bat through the innings for 224 out of 415, Burton bowled 112 overs, 68 of which proved maidens, for 96 runs and seven wickets. In 1887 the dry and lively grounds did not favour bowlers, but against Yorkshire at Lords he took ten wickets for 82 runs. Burton always appeared able to find out the weak spots of Yorkshire, for 1888 he obtained 26 Yorkshire wickets for 185 runs. The greatest feat of his career was performed in the season of 1888. It was in July at the Oval, when Burton secured all the ten wickets of Surrey for 59 runs out of a total of 163. Mr. V. E. Walker is the only other bowler who has ever achieved such a distinction as this in first-class county cricket, and that too was for Middlesex against Lancashire in 1865. In modern times S. M. J. Woods, W. G. Grace, Geo. Giffen, Edward Barrett, Alfred Shaw, Jas. Lillywhite, S. E. Butler, and E. M. Grace have each and all secured ten wickets in first-class matches but not in county cricket. The Middlesex amateurs made him a handsome presentation to commemorate so rare an event. Indeed, during ten years Burton's round-arm slows were exceedingly telling for Middlesex, and he deserves a bumping benefit. He was engaged at Lords with the M.C.C. in 1883, and he signalised his first appearance with the club by taking 11 wickets of the Horsham club, the village team including J.E.K. Studd, R. J. Oxley, C.J. and M.P. Lucas, and A. G. Steel. Burton also scored 49 and 24 in this match. On Whit-Monday, 1887, Burton, playing for the South, took eight out of the ten wickets of the North in their first innings for 58 runs. May the "Farmer" enjoy robust health for many years to come.

NOTTS THE PREMIER COUNTY.

There is now no longer any doubt that Notts will be the premier, if not the champion, county of the criket season of 1892. Up to Saturday last, August 13th, Notts had played 12 matches of which they had won 10 and drawn 2. Providing they fail to win any of their remaining four matches Notts have had the most satisfactory season they have ever known. In 1884 Notts played 10 matches with the counties and won 9, the remaining match being drawn in their favour. They were unbeaten that summer. They have already surpassed their number of wins in that memorable season—nine—and it only remains for them to avoid misfortune in order to dwarf all their great achievements. I am very glad to hear that the County Committee are for once in a way pleased with the eleven. They are actually raising a subscription to make a presentation to the team, and they have promised to give Arthur Shrewsbury a benefit next summer. This is condescending in the extreme, and I begin to have some hopes that at length the Notts Committee may yet learn their duty to the finest of cricketing counties. I say this advisedly, for in my opinion Notts have shown most consistent form for the past 22 years. Thus out of 210 matches played during that period Notts have won 101, lost 45, and drawn 64, which, reckoning on the method at present in vogue of scoring marks, gives Notts a balance of 56 points. On the same basis, Lancashire, for these 22 years ending with 1891, are entitled to 33 points, Yorkshire to 20, and Surrey to 13; whilst Gloucestershire, Kent, Middlesex, and Sussex are all on the wrong side of the ledger, and stand, so far as seniority is concerned, in the order named. Therefore, I maintain that, for skill consistently maintained, Notts are *facile princeps*, and have been for these last 20 years. All good sportsmen will hope that Notts will finish the season without disaster. Shrewsbury, as I incidentally mentioned above, is to have a benefit next summer. No professional has ever earned one more conscientiously. If any man ever did he has deserved success. Despite the wretched luck he had early in the present season and his temporary loss of form, Shrewsbury, as I ventured to predict would be the case, is the first man to place 1,000 runs to his credit again this season, and he now easily heads the batting averages, having at length deprived Mr. Stanley Scott of premier honours. I have no hesitation in declaring that in George Parr, Richard Daft, and Arthur Shrewsbury, Notts have produced a triumvirate of batsmen unequalled by any other county, not even excluding the three Graces. To-day their triumvirate is Shrewsbury, Gunn and Barnes.

VENICE IN DADUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a regular reader of your paper, and I am anxious though its medium, to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the state of the Main road through Dadur and the bungalow compounds adjoining it. We have been completly flooded for the last week, quite a Venice in Dadur. All that is required is, that some one who knew where the drains are should come and clear the openings and the water would at once disappear, or failing that would they be kind enough to lend us a fire-engine to pump it off. When the sun puts in an appearance again, the state of affairs will be worse, as it is, the whole of my family are suffering from colds and neuralgia down to the cat. —Yours, &c.,

V. D.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon. The Assam brings the following passengers :—

From London: Mr. W. H. Phelps, Mr. H. G. Arnot, Capt. Fryer, Miss Eaton, Miss Beauchamp, Major C. E. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Guiver and child, Mr. D. O'Neill, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. J. Lumsden, Lieut. and Mrs. Judge and infant, Mr. Clough, Mr. Verrall, Capt. A. G. Morris, Mr. J. Marsland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor and son, Mrs. Dairymple and two children.

From Brindisi: Sir. C. Sargent, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Capt. A. W. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Dale, Capt. Walter, Capt. H. E. Porter, Mr. J. M. Templer, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. S. H. Farringdon, Capt. Billington.

For Kurrachee: Lieut. Agnew, Mr. E. Tydeman, Capt. W. C. P. Pollard and Major Henriques.

For Colombo: Miss S. Amos, Mr. H. G. Toller, Mr. T. D. Thomson, Mr. W. Gemmell, Mr. S. Bowley.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE IN BOMBAY.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THREE SERVANTS STABBED BY A HAMAL.

AN occurrence of a singular and terrible character took place at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, late on Sunday evening, by which two gentlemen, the sons of distinguished Bombay gentlemen, have had their lives placed in jeopardy, and three servants were seriously wounded. The facts of the case as communicated to the police are as follows :—About ten o'clock, on Monday night, police sepoy 1035, who was on duty in Warden Road, received a report that some people were fighting in the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's compound, which immediately faces the Mahalaxmi battery. The sepoy immediately went to the place and found the following persons had been stabbed:—Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumbhoy Visram, aged 25, son of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram; Mr. Mir Ali Fazulbhoy Visram, aged 18, son of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Gopal Shewa, aged 19, a hamal in the service of Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, who resides in the compound with the servants; Shewa Sonoo, aged 30, a malee in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; and Munjoo Buswa, aged 20, a hamal in the employ of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram. The assailant is named Soma Buswa, who is aged 31, and is a hamal in the employ of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram and is the brother of Mujoo Buswa, one of the injured men. This man and his brother were on bad terms with a man, named Kanu Parmesra, a hamal in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, owing to some caste troubles. Soma was under the influence of liquor when he was visited by his brother on Sunday last, about 9-30 p.m. in the evening. He challenged Kanu to fight his brother Munjoo; Kanu refused to do so, whereupon Munjoo struck him with a stick. The malee of the household seized Soma and took him out of the servant's quarters. Kanu ran to bring Mr. Moosabhoy and Mr. Mir Ali, who were in the bungalow of Mr. Arjabhoy Visram. These gentlemen attempted to quell the disturbance, and directed their purdasee to arrest Soma, which was accordingly done. Soma, however, managed to escape from the grasp of the purdasee, and opening a clasp knife he rushed upon the above-named gentlemen, and succeeded in inflicting serious wounds on the person of each, and also in stabbing three servants. The culprit then escaped from the compound, but was soon captured by a police sepoy. In the meantime Mr. Moosabhoy and Mr. Mir Ali had been removed to the bungalow of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, and Drs. Hatch and Cama were called to attend them. The servants were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

These are the bare details of the terrible conflict. Our representative made enquiries at the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Visram and the details of the tragic occurrence did not lessen the seriousness of the crime. The trouble appears to have been brewing for many weeks amongst the servants of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, and those of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, whose houses are both in the same compound. The men, however, had been able to keep their tempers under control until Sunday evening and little or nothing was known of the trouble by their masters. The commencement of the disturbance on Sunday was evidently the invitation given to Kannu by Soma to fight his brother. Beyond the fact that Soma struck Kannu on his refusal to fight little is known of what actually took place until the appearance of Mr. Moosabhoy, and Mr. Visram's two sons, Mir Ali, and Goolamhussein on the scene. The two former were wounded by Soma, and up to the present time have been unable to make any statement. But Mr. Golamhussain, who in narrowly escaped injury, makes the following statement :—My brother, my cousin, and myself dined together on Sunday night. About ten o'clock we were told there was a disturbance going on in the compound, and we all went out to see what was the matter. We found that Soma and his brother Mangoo were beating Kanu, and we ordered the malee and the purdasee to arrest Soma. They did so, but he escaped a few seconds afterwards, and rushed upon us with a clasp-knife. Shiva, the gardener, was struck with the knife and two hamals, and whilst my brother, my cousin, and myself were attempting to take the knife from him, my cousin and brother were both struck, and I narrowly escaped. My brother and cousin fell to the ground bleeding, and Soma then rushed upon a servant of Mr. Hajeebhoy's, but in attempting to stab him the knife closed upon Soma's own fingers and cut him severely. He then threw the knife away and attempted to escape, but he had not got far from the compound before he was arrested by the sepoy. We went to the assistance of Mir Ali and Moosabhoy, and found that both had been stabbed in the stomach, and were bleeding profusely, and that my brother Mir Ali was unconscious. They were removed to my uncle's bungalow, and medical assistance called for.

Drs. Hatch and Cama were speedily in attendance on the unfortunate gentlemen. They were both examined, and it was found that they had been most seriously wounded. Mr. Mir Alli, the son of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, had received a severe wound in the abdomen, extending for over five inches, and the bowels were protruding. Mr. Moosabhoy, although not so seriously hurt, had received a dangerous wound in the chest; and was greatly weakened by loss of blood. The medical gentlemen dressed the wounds, and after four hours' attention Mr. Mir Ali recovered consciousness, but the doctors expressed some doubts as to whether he would ultimately recover. Fortunately how ever, no bad symptoms have up to the present supervened, and hopes are now entertained that his life will be saved. Mr. Moosabhoy is also progressing favorably, although it proved on examination of the wound, which was two inches deep, that he had had a very narrow escape.

THE CONDITION OF THE SERVANTS.

Mangoo Buswa, brother of Soma, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, at 12 o'clock, on Sunday night. He was stabbed by his brother during a quarrel, and was in a state of collapse. His intestines were protruding through a large wound in the abdomen. The patient is in a very precarious condition, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will recover. Gopal Sewlal, another hamal, was stabbed on the left side of his chest. It was an incised wound, about three inches in length, between the eighth and ninth ribs, and pierced the lung. He is in a very bad condition. Sewa Sobana, a malee, received a wound about ½ an inch in length. He was struck on the left side near the ribs in length about an inch and had another wound on the left buttock, about 1½ inch in depth. He is not in danger.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott, yesterday, placed Soma Bowa, aged 31 years, a hamal in the service of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, residing at Chowpatty, on a charge of stabbing with a pen-knife, Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumbhoy Visram, aged 25 years, the son of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram; Mr. Mir Ali Fazulbhoy, aged 18 years, the son of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Gopal Shiva, aged 19 years, a hamal in the service of the family of the late Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, living in Mr. Fazulbhoy's compound; Shiva Subhana, aged 30 years malee in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Munghu Bosawa, aged 28 years, the brother of the accused, in the service of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram. Formal evidence of the crime was given by Superintendent MacDermott, and after the hearing the accused was remanded until the 19th instant.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE OPENING SITTING.

THE second Industrial Conference opened yesterday at Poona, Mr. D. Gostling presiding. An address of welcome to the delegates was read by Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinathji Rane, J. P. :—

The duty which the Committee of Management have entrusted to me, the duty of giving you a hearty and sincere welcome, would at first sight appear to be very light; but I assure you that it is most difficult to be adequately performed. An expression of welcome to the delegates at the commencement and a vote of thanks to the chairman at the close, appear to be looked upon as fashionable formalities, as the *sine qua non* of meetings. But let me tell you, they are much more than formalities. They are the very essence of the movement. When you meet here once every twelve months, you meet to take from your executive, the Industrial Association of Western India, an account of their stewardship during the twelve months preceding; and give them work for the next twelve months. It being so, in asking me to welcome you, the committee of the association desires me to convey to you their assurance that they have loyally endeavoured to carry out your behests, and that they are ready and willing to receive your further commands. We have worked during the past twelve months and you are welcome because we have a clean desk before us. This is the second Industrial Conference held in this city. Last year we had the pleasure of receiving 150 delegates from the Districts and Provinces of this Presidency. This year they have come in a larger number, from long distances and at considerable personal discomfort and expense; and to them, on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Industrial Association of Western India, I beg to tender a cordial, sincere and earnest welcome. I fail to find words to adequately express my feelings of joy. I feel as if the members of a joint family, scattered all over the country for various avocations, have come together to concert measures to foster local industries for the benefit of their children, from whom their very bread is being snatched. You come in such large numbers, not as guests but as coadjutors, as co-workers in the cause of relieving distress, in the cause of finding food for the hungry and clothes for the naked. It is therefore with a full heart that my greetings of welcome go forth to you and to your head-quarters. Visitors, you are also welcome; your sympathy towards the movement cannot but operate beneficially. Gentlemen, I assure you, that it is only by such conferences and joint action, which gives a giant's strength, that we can hope to arrest the brewing mischief. Other nations are advancing with the time and making rapid progress. It is high time therefore that we should be up and doing. Gentlemen, I believe, that it is is not want of capital but the want of men that has prevented us from opening mills and factories to utilize our local products and improve and cheapen our local manufactured ware. Capital could be found in India, but men taking interest in the discussion of economic questions of importance and the starting of profitable and useful concerns could not be found till now. Your presence here to-day in such large numbers is a conclusive proof that the want has been removed and I welcome you as the poineers of a new departure in a most desirable direction. If our manufactories and our industries must progress, it is absolutely necessary that we should have Trades and Technical Schools and Colleges to train up our men. How such Institutions should be established and multiplied and maintained are questions which we must determine. If Government must come in, it can come in only as helpers and not as founders. I have no doubt Indian Governments will and do assist us with grants-in-aid to Technical Schools and Colleges and with purchasing Indian-made articles for State purposes. But these are small matters and in these we ought not to expect more from Government. These are however matters in which Government must lead the way. Which these matters are, it is for us to say. I see before me in the gathering many influencial gentlemen, and members of leading municipalities and local boards; I specially welcome these latter, because they have both the will and the power of making our Conference a reality. I refer to these gentlemen in particular because I know that there is a notion prevailing that Municipalities should spend as much as they can on sanitation and that more expenditure on education, both Technical and Primary, is waste; but it is forgotten that expenditure on Technical education will in time increase the revenue by increased production, and primary education will reduce expenditure on sanitation, as people will themselves scrupullously observe cleanliness. These gentlemen I refer to will fight the battle of the poor man's bread in their councils and help our movement on to success. I appeal to them to enlighten the councils and impress on them the advantages of Technical Institutions, Museums and Exhibitions. Gentlemen, I think I am diverting from the duty entrusted to me, and I will conclude my general observations. I have delivered to you, the delegates and visitors, our message of welcome and I now propose with great pleasure that Mr. David Gostling be requested to be the President of the Conference this year. He is a member of our Association and was amongst us last year. He is well known to require any introduction from me. His deep knowledge of Indian economic questions, his sympathies with our aims and aspirations, and, above all, his interest in our movement, all entitle him to honor, and I deem it my privilege to offer it to him. I propose that Mr. David Gostling be elected President of this Conference.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gostling, in his inaugural address, said :—

It is now a twelve months since we last met, and I am glad to see before me at this opening meeting of the Conference a large number of members, delegates, sympathisers and visitors—which evidences that we are strengthening our organization among you. The report of the Secretaries on the work of the Association during the last twelve months, which you have heard read by our friend Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinathji, shows that the Association, as also the Reay Museum, are making good progress. This is to us a matter of hearty congratulation. As the movement extends, the duties we have to discharge in conference assembled become heavy. When I accepted the invitation of the Committee of Management to preside at this second conference, I did so, in the hope that members of the conference would perform their part of the work, and make the duties of the president as light as possible; and from what I read in the faces of those sitting here before me, I am glad to see that I was not wrong in my anticipations. Willing help, I am told, has come from all directions. I understand that leading delegates from various districts are prepared to give you accounts of their enquiries, and of their endeavours to give practical effect to the wishes of the conference as appearing in our resolutions last year; and what is most important, Government has expressed its willingness to help us in our endeavours. As is now well known, this movement has for its aim the amelioration of the industrial condition of the people. It is a laudable object—an object with which every one can and ought to sympathise, but it is difficult of achievment; it must be a work of time and the result of persistent endeavour. The first difficulty is our ignor

then the sole possession of the Brahmin ; the other classes could enjoy these only by sufferance. Outwardly the India of those days was hale and strong, but inwardly it was weak. If we read aright the history of our times we shall see that there is a danger of the same mistake being repeated. The intellectual aristocracy of the country is endeavouring to progress without caring to take the whole population with it. One of our aims in organising and maintaining this industrial movement is to show how fatal is this error as a method of national elevation. We must remember that in all our national aspirations we must keep a high ideal before us, for without it progress is impossible. We see that our revered friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji has at least obtained entrance into Parliament as member for Central Finsbury and in that position he will be able to present the claims of India to just treatment by England, to state our wants and seek such relief as is possible. We hope to see in the future, representatives of cities and districts in India called to deliberate with British commercial representatives in England upon questions relating to our trade with the mother-country and the time will surely come when the elected members of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the Chief cities of the other provinces will be sent at Government expense as accredited members to Parliament in London. We already have our claims to commercial representation admitted. You probably know that Sir Forbes Adam represented our interests at the last Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the different Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. What is needed is to connect the bodies already existing for such purposes with the masses of this country, and we hope as an industrial body to take our part in such movement. In the report of the Secretaries just read to us we have enough to encourage us in entertaining such a hope. We are securing sympathy with this movement in the influential mercantile community of Bombay ; we are being encouraged in our work both by the local, provincial and supreme Governments. Our humble efforts are being fairly appreciated in the public Press, both here and in England, and if our endeavours are directed towards continuing to deserve such sympathy and support, we shall each year approach nearer our goal. I will now refer more particularly to our Association's work. You have before you the programme sketched out by our committee. We have about eight different questions to discuss during the short time at our disposal. Most of them have engaged public attention daring the past year, and you will therefore have come here with your views formulated. We hope in discussion to get at the truth and decide what is best. We hope in discussion to hear both sides of the question on hand ; we have no wish to prevent any reasonable view from being considered. The annual conferences are intended to indicate to the Industrial Association of Western India the lines on which the Association is to work. The report of the secretaries refers to an important letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. This letter as you will at once see points out the direction in which the executive of the conference, the Industrial Association, should work. This was exactly what was wanted and now we hope to deal with the matter in a practical way. The list of subjects for discussion contains two subjects on which divergence of opinion may be expected, viz., the currency question, and that trested in the valuable paper written by our friend the Honorable Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Govind Ranade. The writers are personally responsible for the opinions contained in theirs papers. I would only suggest that you should patiently listen to what they have to say, cooly ponder over their arguments and then make up your minds. Arrangements have, I learn, been made to print and circulate the papers beforehand for the purpose of facilitating discussion. It will not be obligatory on you definitely to decide upon any matter in which the views expressed are very divergent. In such case it can stand over a twelve months till the third conference meets. The third question refers to the necessity of maintaining and reforming the caste. Let me warn you, so as to avoid misunderstanding, that the conference has nothing to do with its religious aspects. We leave the consideration of that feature to those who interest themselves in religious questions, and confine ourselves to the industrial side. My own view is that caste is a social organization. Each separate caste is a trades' union of that particular trade. To caste is due the preservation of industry and civil life during the many iovasions to which India has been subjected. Caste being in its essence a union of members of the same trade, banded together for mutual protection and help, should have no religious character. Speaking from an industrial point of view caste is good and deserves all encouragement. What we should discourage is that members of one caste should look down upon those of another caste with a feeling of contempt. There can be no real national life where such feelings are fostered. I hope that the educated and progressive leaders of Hindu Society will give free and unreserved expression of their opinions on this vital subject. Any reform in this direction must be tentative and carefully considered. Since we last met the new Factory Act has come into operation. It is too soon as yet to speak definitely as to its working, and its consideration had better stand over till next year's meeting. I notice that technical education finds no place in this year's programme ; perhaps, it might be included in the general resolution reaffirming the resolutions of the previous year. The idea of strengthening caste as a labour-union of people following the same trade leads me to speak of the necessity of Technical Education. This I would define as the means of learning the manual trades by the best modern methods. There should be a technical school or trades' school attached to each village, and in each ward of a town throughout the country. All the castes of a village or town should combine for the purpose, and the municipality of the District in which the village is situated should provide the funds necessary to pay the teaching staff, who should be men who have actually worked for a number of years at their trade. At the first the technical school would be in the town only, but as teachers increase they would go to villages. No man can know two trades. In this category I except the agriculturist, who should always 'as he now often is ' be taught a trade in addition to that of agriculture. Unfortunately in the greater part of India there is only one monsoon with the result that, allowing for times of idleness between sowing and weeding, and between weeding and reaping, the cultivator works for three months in each year, and is idle for the remaining nine months. A second trade is thus a necessity for him : he will live a vigorous rubust life. As a consequence of his enforced idleness, the fear of starvation drives him to the town, where he works as a common labourer at five annas (5*d.*) per day, and his wife is glad to earn 3d. In his own village as a field labourer he is worth only 3*d.* a day. He works nearly naked in the cold wind and chilly rain as also under the burning sun. His great poverty prevents him from wearing decent clothes or living in a house sufficiently protected from cold and rain. He is thus subject all his life to colds and fevers and lung complaints. There are some excellent remarks in the July number of the "Industrial Quarterly Review," *pp.* 53, 54. Your people are there said to be "lethargic and conservative, a hereditary and national defect." This indictment is true. But I will give you the reason, a full and sufficient explanation. Every working man is crushed with a load of debt. Every man throughout the country who is in receipt of a wage or salary is bound hand and foot for life to the money lender ; only death can bring him relief. This debt has never been incurred. It has been made up by accumulations of interest at from 24 to 200 per cent. per annum. The law Courts are the ruin of the country, they are crushing out the life blood of the people. A few years ago your beneficent Government, at the time when Sir Andrew Scoble was law member, passed a law that no one should be imprisoned for debt. As a natural corollary to this law, they should have abolished the debtors, prisons. This, however, they did not do. Your Government while doing this good action, refrained from repealing certain provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which direct the judges, upon the application of a creditor, to imprison a debtor for contempt of court ! in not duly paying the monthly instalment of debt ordered by the judge. Look at the absurdity of the position ; imprisonment for debt is illegal, but contempt of court in not paying the debt takes its place. Here is a short but bitter history which is now taking place. My carpenter is said to owe five months' pay (Rs. 70) to a Marwadi grain dealer for food supplied. My carpenter assures me the man never supplied him, but some one else. The creditor got a decree against my man for Rs. 2 per month or two months' imprisonment for contempt of court. The creditor in default of payment locked up my man in jail. He has already kept him there for one month. He has to pay 4d. per day for his keep, but his family are starving. He is kept in a state of idleness, and when he comes out of jail penniless, it will be some time before he will find work. I have inquired in court and find that, though my man cannot be again imprisoned for this debt, his property can be seized, whenever he earns any, for twelve years to come ! Such oppression is cruel. It is worse, it is foolish and useless. It fails in its effect. It makes the Indians apathetic, it takes away their desire to work by destroying their self-respect. You must agitate to remove imprisonment for debt for any cause whatever from the working man. His tools and clothes are free from seizure, but his household furniture and cooking pots should also be free. If his house is broken up, if his Life and children are thrown in disgrace upon the streets, all incentive for work is taken from him, and he becomes a pauper. The United States is such a progressive country that, in certain of the States, when a debtor has no means of payment, he makes a declaration of his condition before the Sheriff of the Town, and in half-an-hour he is a free man, *freed from debt*, able to start in life again without incumbrance. When I saw in the Civil Procedure Code that, when a man is put in prison for contempt-debt, he is requested to apply to the insolvent court of his district for freedom, my head-clerk informed me in response to my inquiry that it would cost my carpenter Rs. 400 to pass through this court. His position is therefore hopeless. Only agitation for the repeal of such an unjust law will bring relief, and I beg that you will by public meetings and other means bring pressure to bear upon the Government to effect this. We ought to ask for an inquiry into the condition of the working classes. Closely connected with this law of debt is the position of the cultivator, who is always heavily in debt to the money-lender for advances made to him to pay the Government land revenue. If the ryot paid a share of his produce in kind instead of in money he would always be free from debt. One-fourth of his produce goes to Government in land rent, one half to the money-lender for interest, a bare one-fourth remains for a starvation subsistence. There will be no improvement in the condition of the cultivator until the Government revert, as they have done in Egypt under Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Evelyn Baring, to the ancient system of receiving the land revenue in kind. The net-work of railways now built through India enables produce to be brought cheaply to the coast for shipment, and to the principal towns for local consumption. This will enable the Government to sell it to merchants on the spot at its full market value. All that is needed is to build granaries in the principal villages and towns for the storage of the government share of the crops. This will give work in large numbers to the building trades throughout the country, the employment of whom in such useful public works will give an impetus to trade everywhere. It needs to be clearly understood that good trade cannot be developed throughout the country unless the working man gets good wages to exchange for commodities, and these wages will not be an incentive to persevering labour, unless the grip of the creditor is taken from his throat. The Indian will live in a comfortable house, wear a sufficiency of warm decent clothes, and use good furniture, as soon as he knows by experience that he is secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour. Native agencies in foreign countries will be a step in the right direction. You have already such agencies in Russian Turkestan, the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Mauritius, the Straits and China. There is nothing to prevent you from having your own Agencies in European cities and in England. You must of course face ceremonial pollution. But having conquered that bugbear, you have nothing further to fear. The climate is so cold in winter that comfort and regard for health require you to wear sahib's clothes made of thick cloth. There are now vegetarians in every town in England. My family lived there as vegetarians for four years. I have made three voyages by P. & O. steamers as a strict vegetarian, my family also with myself in a Canal liner. A friend who sat at table on board-ship next to the Jains who were lately prosecuted in Calcutta for travelling to Europe, sold me that he narrowly watched them and was convinced that they lived as strict vegetarians, and that their only drink was water. There now remains only one question which I have not touched upon. It is the necessity of commercial education. In this matter you will find that the Government of Madras is ahead of us in India ; no other government has yet taken up this question. In Bombay the Trustees of the Byramji Jijeebhoy Charitable Institution are thinking of opening a large commercial school. A member of our Association, Mr. G. V. Joshi, has written a thoughful paper upon the subject, and you will all be pleased to find that, if our prayer is granted by Government, our commercial classes will greatly benefit. Personally I should attach more importance to universal primary education as the foundation of all reform. I think that a good Government would consider such primary education to be as necessary for the well-being of its subjects as the security of life and property. France, Germany, and many other countries of Europe owe their prosperous condition to the general spread of primary education. Municipalities and local fund boards, to whom primary education has now been delegated, would prove their fitness for self-Goverment if they made primary education free, compulsory, and universal throughout their districts. A few words more before I conclude. On the solution of the Industrial problem depends the future well-being of India, and it is therefore to be expected from every son of the soil and from every well-wisher of the country that he should do what he can to further this end. As a conference we last year devoted our attention to the question of production. This year we propose to consider distribution. The important letter of Mr. O'Conor gives the direction to our work as producers, and the World's Exposition at Chicago next year will, if we take part in the movement, show us in what way we can improve our methods of distribution. Next year perhaps we shall be in a position to consider both questions as a whole. Let us therefore not be weary in well-doing, and with honesty, perseverance, and co-operation, we shall be able to do our part in assisting to raise the masses from abject poverty. (Cheers.)

JUBBULPORE NEWS.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent writes us :—The mail train from Bombay due there at 11-35 p.m., on the 1st inst., did not arrive till 8-25 a.m. on the 2nd instant owing to Chota-tawa being in flood between Singani and Harsud. The passengers had to be trans-shipped to a train sent from Sohagpore. All other trains are consequently delayed. Copions fall of rain has been registered throughout the Jubbulpore district.

The two murder cases tried by Mr. Ismay, I.C.S., Additional Commissioner and Sessions Judge, have been concluded, one is to he hanged and the other transported.

The ball given to the Chief Commissionor on the 1st inst., in the Nerbudda Club, was well attended and a success.

It is rumoured that Colonel H. H. Hallett, Cantonment Magistrate and Superentendent, Central Jail School of Industry and Reformatory, is to receive a Deputy Commissionership shortly. It is said that Mr. W. Young, Principal, Government College, is transferred also.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces arrived at Jubbulpore on Friday, and the Municipal President read a memorial to him. The Chief Commissioner, in a lengthy address, thanked the Committee, but took advantage of the occasion to speak in plain and forcible language of the shortcomings of the Municipal Committee, pointing out that they expected too much to be done for them by the local administration, and that their tardy acceptance of a water-rate was due to misapprehensions for which he was not to blame. Speaking of octroi taxation, which is undoubtedly high, he defended the Government policy in restricting taxation to a few revenue-yielding articles, and drew attention to the alarming growth of refunds, coupling such growth with the great amount of relationship existing between Municipal and octroi employes. He indicated his opinion that the Municipality were not properly served by their establishment. He accordingly urged them to put their establishments on a proper footing. He also counselled larger contributions towards primary education and the lighting of public thoroughfares.

DEATH OF MR. L. GAVAGHAN.

THE *Madras Mail* records the death at 12 o'clock today, at the General Hospital, from the injuries he received while out riding on Friday, of Mr. Laurence Gavaghan, Acting Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, at the early age of 36 years. Mr. Gavaghan's horse bolted and collided with a lamp post on the Spur Tank Road. Mr. Gavaghan was thrown to the ground and picked up unconscious by the police, who took him to the General Hospital. Here it was found that his right thigh and arm were fractured by being driven against the lamp, while he had sustained serious injuries to his head. The patient was unconscious on admission. He never recovered consciousness, and died of concussion of the brain at noon next day. The deceased came out to Madras in December, 1883, as Assistant Traffic Manager. In July, 1889, when Mr. L. S. Moss went on leave and Mr. A. W. Darke acted for him Mr. Gavaghan acted as Deputy Traffic Manager for Mr. Darke, and again in 1890, when Mr. Darke went on furlough prior to retirement. On Mr. F. W. Read becoming Deputy Traffic Manager in November, 1891, on the retirement of Mr. Darke, Mr. Gavaghan reverted to his former appointment. In February, 1892, Mr. Moss went on short leave, and Mr. Gavaghan again undertook the Acting Deputy Traffic Managership. On the appointment of Mr. Moss as Agent and Manager, Mr. Read was promoted to the Traffic Managership and Mr. Gavaghan again officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager, which appointment he held on the day of his death.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor, for the purpose of considering, among other matters, the financial condition of the University. The University in a letter dated 11th April, 1891, applied to the Government of Bombay that the grant made by them to that body should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000, but Government, in reply, said that the scale of fees charged and paid by the University of Madras appeared to secure a surplus beyond financial equilibrium ; that the Calcutta University was preparing to introduce that system, and that under the circumstances it appeared to them "that the time is appropriate for considering whether the Bombay University might not with justice place its scale of fees on a similar basis to that laid down at Madras, or even, if necessary, raise the fees for a degree or license higher than at Madras in order to establish financial equilibrium." Again in sanctioning a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1891-92, Government in a letter dated 28th May, 1891, said that "the Accountant-General has been instructed to pay the grant provided in this year's budget as a special case." The communications received from Government had been considered, and a number of proposals of which Principal Oxenham had given notice to be moved at the meeting of the Senate had been generally approved by the Committee appointed by that body in July, 1890, to consider the subject of reform of University examinations. In view of the Government withdrawing the grant made to the University, Principal Oxenham by way of finding ways and means to carry on the ever-increasing work of the University, proposed in the first instance that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the fee levied for the admission of candidates to the School Final Examination be increased from Rs. 10 to 15. Mr. Shamrao Vithal moved an amendment that the matter of raising fees be referred back to the Syndicate with the request that they should communicate to Government on behalf of the University their respectful but strong protest against the contemplated withdrawal of the whole or any part of the contribution made by the Government towards the expenses of the University, and that in the meantime the committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any retrenchments were possible in the present expenditure of the University. A long debate took place on the line of action taken by Government in the matter of high class education. Brigade-Surgeon Arnott, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. James Jardine, Mr. V. A. Modak, and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, taking part in the discussion. Eventually Mr. Shamrao's amendment, with the exception of the proposed appointment of the committee, was carried by an overwhelming majority of the Senate.

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, the Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, on the 15th of June last, sent in a case to the High Court, for opinion in which Framji Maneckji Poonjiaji and his brother Pestonji, carrying on business in Indian condiment at Forbes Street, sought to recover from the Secretary of State for India the sum of Rs. 560, being the value of twenty-five casks of toddy vinegar imported by the plaintiffs from Goa on the 7th of February, 1891. The plaintiffs stated in their plaint that the vinegar was wrongfully and without any justifiable reasons detained by the Collector of Customs at Bombay on their being landed on that day, and that they were illegally seized by the Collector on the 5th of November, 1891.

At the hearing of the case before the Fourth Judge, Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Government contended that, under the Abkari Act, liquor having been defined as any liquid containing alcohol, the vinegar imported from Goa was treated as liquor, as on analysis by the Chemical Analyser, it was discovered to contain from 10 to 14 per cent. of alcohol ; that it was dutiable under the Act, and could not be imported without a permit from the Collector of Customs. He further stated that the confiscation was quite justifiable, and that the Collector had acted *bona fide*, and, therefore, was not liable to any action for damages. Mr. Little, in support of his contention, cited several sections of the Abkari and Tariff Acts and Government notifications, which showed that vinegar from Goa was not importable, and not dutiable as it contained more than five per cent. of alcohol, which under the rules framed by the Collector, was not allowed to pass.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the plaintiffs, argued that the rules were only private orders passed by the Collector to his subordinates, allowing vinegar containing attimes 3 per cent. and at times more than 6 per cent. of alcohol to pass, and there were no such rules sanctioned by the Government, nor any rules notified to the public so that they did not know anything definite. The learned counsel further argued that vinegar was, under the previous Tariff Acts, classed under the heading of "provisions and oilman's stores," that the small percentage of alcohol was invariably to be found in all mercantile vinegar, and that such alcohol could not be separated and distilled so as to be of any use as a drink, unless at enormous cost, and that under the Act a permit was applied for at the very outset; but the Collector had wrongly detained and confiscated the vinegar, alleging that if it had been exposed to the sun, the alcohol would have been reduced in strength. Under Section 55, the Collector had not allowed one month to elapse between the seizure, and consequently the confiscation was improper and illegal and not in persuance of the Act. Mr. Anderson, therefore, urged that the claim ought to be allowed on this point.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, remarked that he was of opinion that the decision of the last point raised as regards the construction of Section 55 would render it unnecessary to decide the question raised by the previous argument. The wording of Section 55 showed that it was clearly the intention of the Legislative to allow one month's time to elapse between the dates of the seizure and the confiscation, and the first clause was peremptory. The proviso would not have any meaning if, as contended by the defence, the two clauses were read separately by adding the word "either." The clause was a negative one, and stated "no order for confiscation shall be made until the expiry of one month, nor shall any order be made until the aggrieved party has had an opportunity of being heard." In the order of time the Legislature had put in the peremptory clause first, and the two clauses need not be transposed as suggested by the defence. Section 67 did not protect the Collector, if due and proper care was not exercised. The confiscation was made within thirteen days from the seizure, and was illegal and improper, and the defendant was bound to pay damages as the delivery was witheld. The Court, therefore, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 307 and costs.

Mr. Little then applied to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on the following points, namely, whether, under the provisions of Section 55 of the Abkari Act of 1877, the Collector can make a valid order of confiscation before the expiry of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, but after hearing the person who claims as a right to them, and whether the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages awarded in the face of their admission that the goods were valueless at the time of seizure or confiscation in November 1891.

His Honour accordingly submitted a written reference to the High Court, which came on for argument before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, when the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, appeared on behalf of Government, and Mr. Anderson for the plaintiffs. On Friday last their Lordships delivered judgment, upholding the decree of the Fourth Judge.

THE French Government, a Paris correspondent states, has taken steps for erasing the emblems of late Monarchies that have been left on public buildings in Paris. This order is not to apply in cases where such emblems have a purely historical significance, such as the carvings on the walls of Cluny, the summer palace of the Emperor Julian, which remind us that the Roman Cæsars held sway over what has become France. But there is surely some incongruity in the Imperial Crown of the First and Third Napoleons over the main entrance of the Elysee.

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RAILWAY NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 3.

FOR the past five days it has been raining incessantly all along the line from Jubbulpore to Igutpoora. The downpour has been heaviest beyond Bhusawal, and appears to diminish as it progresses southwards until it reaches Igutpoora, where a day without rain has not been known since the 7th of July. The crops in Khandeish and Nasik districts are in a most flourishing condition. The cotton crop promises to be a good one this season, and if expectations be realized it will in no little measure compensate the cultivators for last year's bad harvest. The recent rain has, however, given rise to some anxiety regarding its effect, both on the bajree and cotton crops. It is feared that unless there is an immediate break, followed by an interval of sunshine, both the crops will suffer. It is not only to the crops that fear of damage as dreaded from the heavy rains, the railway line in some places has been completely submerged and necessitated careful inspection. Khundwa is reported to have been under water on Wednesday and Thursday, causing some delay to the traffic, which was not, however, serious. The mail-train which left Bombay on Tuesday night was delayed for five hours between Khundwa and Hurda owing to the line being under water. The bridge, known as the "Chota Tower," was considered so unsafe as not to allow the mail-train to pass over it, the passengers and mails having to be transhipped. Since yesterday the waters have subsided and through traffic has been resumed. This is a blessing which only those who have experienced, having to get out of a cosy carriage and wade through a couple of hundred yards or more of water up to the knees in pelting rain, can appreciate.

On Thursday, a European soldier arrived at Bhusawal by the down-mail, which reaches there at 9-40 a.m., the man was travelling in a 3rd class compartment, and complained to several people in the train that he was being followed by three women who wanted to kill him. He travelled on by the train and was noticed moving along the footboard when the train was nearing Burhanpur. The train was stopped, and as the man appeared to be out of his mind, and was still labouring under the hallucination that he was being followed by the women, it was deemed necessary to place him under restraint. He was put into the brake-van and a native "agwala" or fireman put in to mind him. While the mail was proceeding between Burhanpur and Khundwa, and after it had left Chandni, the agwala for some reason or other put his head out of the window, when he was struck by the curtain of a goods engine coming from the opposite direction and had his brains dashed out, causing instaneous death. The train was brought to a standstill, and the agwala being found to have passed beyond the power of human aid, was taken on to Khundwa, the next stopping station. The soldier, who was the cause of the agwala being in the brake, witnessed the accident, and is said to have been quite unconcerned. When asked to explain how it happened, he is reported to have stated that the man was shot in the head by his mother, and that his sister and niece had witnessed the tragedy. The soldier was removed from the train at Khundwa and placed under restraint. On his person were found a 3rd class ticket to Bareilly, and a leave certificate from his commanding officer at Madras, authorising him to proceed to Bangalore on leave up to the 31st August. It is supposed that he has been spending his leave at Bangalore, and must have started to rejoin his regiment, but for some cause or other instead of getting a ticket for Bellary he got one for Bareilly, and not being in his right mind has travelled up this way instead of towards Madras. He appears to be a man who has been some years in the with country as he can speak Tamil, which is not an easy language to learn with great fluency. It is rumoured to-day that the soldier is an escaped lunatic, but what truth there is in the rumour I have been unable to find out.

Last week the head sorter of the railway mail service, who travelled with the Nagpore passenger train, which left Bombay on the morning of the 27th ultimo, was found dead in the mail van on the arrival of the train at Nassick, at 2 p.m., the same day. His assistant, who travelled in the same compartment did not know when he had died. The deceased was a sickly man, and was certified by the doctor to have died from natural causes On the same day on which the sorter died a European Engineer, employed on a line of steamer running between Bombay and Zanzibar, was found dead in his country-house at Callian. The deceased is reported to have had some misunderstanding with his friends at Bombay, and to have gone to Callian where he owns some land. His friends were ignorant of his whereabouts until they received tidings of his death.

Like the residents of your great city, who have to suffer from the exploits of the enterprising burglar going aburgling, we railway folk have to put up with the depredations of his brother the railway thief better known by the familiar name of bhampta. This gentleman, as a rule, prefers to travel by the night trains, and is generally disguised beyond recognition. His coats are made of two colours, and in such a style as enables them to be worn inside out and yet be right side up. The only difference is in the colour of the materials on each side, which being of the opposite shade to its *vis a vis* affords the wearer an opportunity to change his outward appearance without much trouble. This resort is only availed of to after the bhampta has sinned against the 8th Commandment, and becomes suddenly convinced that he would be more comfortable in another compartment, into which he moves before his victim emerges from dreamland. He possesses a genial disposition which accounts for his preferring to suffer the inconvenience of travelling in a crowded compartment, to the comfort of a more roomy and less tenanted one. It is praiseworthy to notice with what energy and exercise of tact, he will try and secure a seat next to a passenger on whose person his keen vision has noticed gold or silver ornaments. If the unwary passenger is unfortunate to fall asleep, he generally finds on awaking that he has been relieved of his ornaments, and that his fellow traveller has also disappeared. If passengers wont to give him an opportunity of practising his profession by omitting to wear ornaments, his pride is not offended, and he does not take it as an insult if he has to content himself with mistaking another passenger's carpet bag for his own, and alighting with it whilst its legitimate owner is safe in the arms of Morpheus. Ingenious and sometimes amusing are the methods employed by the bhampta to enrich himself at other people's expense, and to evade the vigilance of his sworn enemies the guardians of the public peace and pocket. In the majority of cases he generally succeeds.

Some excitement was caused at Igutpoora last week by the discovery of a native woman's body in a field about half a mile from the station with an incised wound on the neck over the right carotoid artery, which in the medical officer's opinion was the cause of death. The corpse appeared to be that of a Gujerati woman, and was owing to long exposure in the heavy rain greatly decomposed. The features were swollen to great extent which increased the difficulty of finding out who the deceased was. The body was photographed in the position it was found for future reference. Near the spot was found a pen knife, with one of the blades open, the size of which corresponded to the aperture of the wound. Up to date the identity of the deceased is a mystery, as there are only a few of the same caste living in the vicinity of Igatpoora. It is believed the deceased belongs to some other district. Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent of Police, on hearing of the discovery, came down at once from Nassik, and is personally conducting the investigation.

A Purbhu cashier, employed in the Nasik treasury, absconded on Friday last after embezzling Rs. 1,700 Government money. He was traced to Thana, where he was arrested and brought back. He is now in durance while awaiting his trial on a criminal charge. The man is said to have some years service, and to have been in receipt of a salary of over a hundred rupees a month. When his disappearance became known and his whereabouts had not been traced, it was supposed he had committed suicide by jumping into the river to save the disgrace of being convicted. This, however, turned out to be erroneous, for instead of jumping into the river, he jumped into a train and travelled to Thana after telling the station-master he intended going to Khundwa.

An unfortunate cooly woman was knocked down on Saturday morning between Kherwady and Nasick stations by the engine of a ballast train. She sustained injuries which proved fatal in a few hours. It was raining very hard at the time and to add to the chapter, the woman was hard of hearing. She was taking her husband's food to a bridge where he was working. The engine was runaning tender foremost and had its curtains down. The woman was struck by the buffer of the tender over the left shoulder blade, and thrown on to the opposite line, receiving a nasty wound on her forehead by the fall. When she arrived to Nassick, she was found to be sinking fast. The station-master bandaged her wound, and administered some stimulants. The woman complained of severe internal pains. Before any medical assistance could arrive she expired. The shoulder blade was found to be crushed into the chest, and some of the ribs to be also broken.

LA MIGRATION DES SYMBOLES.

COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA, Professor d'Histoire des Religions in the University of Bruxelles, and President of the Societe d'Archeologie de Bruxelles, has just published a new work under this head, which Sir George Birdwood thus reviews in the *Athenæum* :—

Those who are familiar with the learned papers contributed during the last four years by Count Goblet d'Alviella to the *Bulletin de l' Academie royale de Belgique* on the 'Trisula of the Buddhists,' the Winged Globe,' the 'Gammadion or Svastika,' and the 'Trees of Paradise,' will warmly welcome the present publication, setting forth in systematic form, and with a fulness of reference to original authorities, and of illustration from authentic examples, the matured and permanent results of the accomplished author's examinations of a fascinating subject. It has been treated by others in a similar comprehensive spirit, but never before in the same thoroughly scientific manner ; and thus, while the merely deductive writings of Dupuis and Creuzer have, in spite of their erudition, but served to discredit it, and are already obsolete, Count d'Alviella, by pursuing its investigation on an inductive basis, has at once, and, so to say, single-handed, restored it to its proper position as a department of exact archæological research, and produced a work which will have an abiding influence on the whole future of the study of symbolism, and also, we would fain hope, on that of Western decorative design. Of course, the way has been prepared for Count Goblet d'Alviella by the rich discoveries of the remains of ancient art made during the passing generation in Egypt, Phœnicia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Phrygia, and Greece, and by the wide interest created by the International Exhibition of 1878 in the still ancient arts of India. All this Count d'Alviella frankly and most generously acknowledges ; but none the less is his merit in having applied the principles of observation and comparison to the classification of the mass of materials thus placed at his disposal, and elaborating therefrom, in the laborious processes of patient analysis, a volume that must always remain a *locus classicus* on its special subject.

The general conclusion arrived at by Count Goblet d'Alviella is, as indicated by his title-page, that the religious symbols common to different races of mankind have not independently originated among them, but have, for the most part been carried from one to the other in the course of migration, commerce, and conquest ; and his great achievement is to have demonstrated this by an overwhelming indication of instance. The imprint of "the feet of Buddha," stamped on the cover of Count d'Alviella's volume, further indicates his tentative opinion that the more notable of these symbols were carried over the world in the footsteps of Buddhism, or rather of the commerce with Mesopotamia and Egypt, promoted respectively by Nebuchadnezzar III. and Psammetichus I., out of which, through the internationalization of Hinduism, Buddhism arose in India ; just as later on, under the influence of the continued intercourse thus initiated between the countries of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, Christianity and Mohammedanism were successively developed from Judaism.

One of the most remarkable instances of the migration of a symbol is that afforded by the *tri-skalion*, or, as we more familiarly know it, "the 'three legs' of Man." It first appears on the coins of Lycia, circa B.C. 480 ; and then on those of Sicily, where it was adopted by Agathocles, B.C. 317-307, but not as a symbol of the morning, midday, and afternoon sun, but of the land of Trinacria, i.e., "Three Capes," the ancient name of Sicily ; and finally on the coins of the Isle of Man, on which it seems to refer rather to the position of that island between England, Scotland, and Ireland, than to its triangular shape. The *tri-skalion* of Lycia is made up of three cocks' heads, a proof, added to that presented by the cock portrayed on "the Harpy Monument" at Xanthus, that in the fifth century B.C. this exclusively Indian bird had already reached the Mediterranean Sea. But on the coins of Sicily and of the Isle of Man the *tri-skalion* consists of three human legs of an identical pattern, excepting that those of the latter island are spurred. This form of *tri-skalion* is borne on the arms of several old English families, and it was in all probability first introduced into this country by some Crusader returning from the East by way of Sicily. Then there is the history of the migration of the symbol of the "double-headed eagle." It is now borne on the arms of Austria and Russia, and, as a type of the Garuda bird, is to be found everywhere in Southern India : on the temple sculptures, in carved wood, on embroidered, printed and woven cloths, and on amulets. Also the cherubim guarding "the tree of life" on the modern Syrian amulet of silver, presented by Sir G. Birdwood to Count Goblet d'Alviella, and figured by him at p. 249, are distinctly modelled on the traditional type of the "double-headed eagle." It first appears on the so-called Hittite sculptures at Eyuk, the ancient Pteria, in Phrygia. In 1217 it is seen on the coins and standards of the Turcoman conquerors of Asia Minor ; and H. de Hell, in his 'Voyage en Turquie et en Perse,' reproduces (plate xli.) a variant of it from the walls of their old fortress at Diarbekr. Now it was in 1227-28 that the Emperor Frederick II. undertook the sixth Crusade, landing at Acre in the latter year, and being crowned King of Jerusalem in 1229 ; and within thirty years from these dates we find the symbol struck on the coins of the Flemish princes, such as Otho, Count of Gueldres, Arnold, Count of Looz, and Robert de Throuette, Bishop of Liege. About a hundred years later, in 1345, it for the first time replaced the single-headed eagle on the armorial bearings of the Holy Roman Empire.

The *tri-skelion* is but a modification of the *gammadion* or "fylfot-cross," the *svastika* of the Hindus. The latter was long ago suspected by Edward Thomas to be a sun symbol ; but this was not positively proved until Mr. Percy Gardner found a coin of the ancient city of Mesembria in Thrace stamped with a *gammadion* bearing within its open centre an image of the sun—Mesembria meaning the city of "Mid-day," and this name being figured on some of its coins by the decisive legend ΜΕΣ

Such a discovery makes one of the "fairy tales of science," and inspires the sequestered studeut of "the days of old, the years of ancient times," with the perennial hope that is the highest refreshment of all labour. The *gammadion* has travelled further afield than any other symbol of antiquity ; and from Iceland, which it reached in the ninth century A.D., and Thibet and Japan between the third and eighth, and China, Persia, North Africa, France, Germany, Scandinavia, and the British Isles between the second century A.D. and the second B.C., and India and Sicily between the third and fourth centuries B.C., and Asia Minor and Greece between the sixth and twelfth centuries B.C., Count Goblet d'Alviella traces it back at last to the Troad as the cradle of its birth, some time anterior to the thirteenth century B.C. The Winged Sun, "the Sun of righteousness with healing in its wings" (Malachi iv. 2), is another symbol that has wandered under various modifications into every part of the Old World, until it appears over the doors of the Secretary of State's room at the India Office, reduced to a circle, with two appended flowing ribbons, representing the two *uræus* snakes of the original Egyptian Winged Sun, the *urim-thummim* jewel attached to the divining zodiacal "breastplate" of Aaron.

One of the strangest results of the critical study of these symbols is the establishment of their essential paucity. They undergo, alike through degradation and exaltation, and a sort of ceaseless interfusion also, infinite permutations of both type and meaning, but in their original forms they are found to be remarkably few. They were at first but the obvious ideographs of the phenomena of nature that made the deepest religious impression on primitive man, such as the outstretched heaven above and the outspread earth beneath, both of which were naturally divided into four quarters—the east, facing him, as he watched anxiously for the returning sun, the south on his right, the west at his back, and the north on his left ; and this fourfold heaven and earth he symbolized by a circle or square divided crossways, from which he was led to conceive of a heavenly paradise watered by four rivers, and of a four-square "heavenly city," and gradually to model in their similitude the four-square cities of antiquity, and those four-square, well-watered gardens the ground plan of which yet survives in many parts of modern India. Then came the observation of the daily miracle of the phenomena of human and animal and vegetable reproduction, expressed at first, as still in India, by the most directly realistic symbolism, and afterward by the lotus flower, the date palm, and other conspicuously phallic flowers and trees ; and that the symbolical "Tree of Life" of the ancient Assyrian and Babylonians is indeed, but a conventionalized representation of the date palm, is sufficiently shown by the descriptions given of the ornaments of the temple of Ezekiel's vision, chap. xli. 18 : "And it was made with cherubim and palm trees, so that a palm three was between a cherub and a cherub." And again of the south gate of the temple it is written, chap. xl. 26 : "And there were seven steps to go up to it, and the arches thereof were before them : and it had palm trees, one on this side, and another on that, upon the posts thereof." These are exact descriptions of the architectural decoration of the temples and palaces of Babylon and Nineveh. But beside the sun and moon the planets of the ancient astronomers came slowly into the observasion of archaic man, and the whole universe was perceived to be full of life, which he now symbolized as a "Holy-Mountain," and a cosmical palm, deep rooted in this earth—"the garden of Eden" of the Semitic races—and lifting up its laden branches of clustered dates to the highest heavens : and again he symbolised the universe by a virgin mother. Everywhere he saw creative force in operation, and everywhere adopted the most homely exponents of that force as the visible and material symbols of the invisible sp

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The results of a physiological examination of four cyclists, after racing 397 kilometres, have been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by MM. Chibret and Huguet. The race was from Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, and took place on the 1st of June last. The cyclists started at 3-30 p.m., and the winner reached Clermont-Ferrand in 17 hours, his average speed being over 23 kilometres an hour. He was a young Englishman, called "F." in the report, 18 years of age, of blonde complexion, and an amateur. His actual speed was 22·202 kilometres an hour. During the race he took a great deal of alcohol, champagne, bouillon, and solution of kola. At the end he was extremely fatigued for several hours. His pulse was 84, and his temperature 36·9 deg. C. The second in the race was a Frenchman, "C.," 28 years of age, dark complexion, and a professional. His speed was 22·055 kilommetres an hour, his food bouillon, tea, and kola. At the end he was not fatigued, but laughed and chatted. His elbow had been contused by a fall. His pulse was 60; his temperature 36·8 deg. C. The third was a blonde Frenchman of 25, an amateur, and his speed was 21·957 kilometres an hour. He took bouillon and coffee, but no kola. At the end he showed no signs of fatigue. His pulse was 96, and his temperature 36·0 deg. C. The other cyclist was a dark Frenchman of 23, an amateur. His speed was 19·790 kilometres an hour. His food was eggs, old Madeira wine, lemonade, bouillon, coffee, but no kola. His pulse was as high as 116.

The general conclusions of the observers are that the temperature of the cyclists at the end of the race (as taken between the thighs) was higher than the normal. The coefficient of utilisation of urinary nitrogen varied inversely as the degree of fatigue. It was rather below the normal for an individual not fatigued. The fatigue was connected with the waste of nitrogen. Of the four who ran, the first and second used kola, the third and fourth took none. The first, in their opinion, probably owed his success to his Anglo-Saxon energy, aided by alcohol and kola, for his youth and extreme fatigue did not mark him out as the conqueror in such a race.

An attractive feature of the Chicago Exhibition will be the navigation of the lagoons by pleasure boats, and trials recently made have led to a preference for the "Volta" electric launches, which can ply for twenty-four hours with one charge of the accumulators. Electric carriages running on roads will also be a feature of the exhibition.

During the recent approach of the planet Mars nearer to the earth than it has been for fifteen years, the great Lick telescope, at the Mount Hamilton Observatory, Lick, California, did excellent service, and a new map of the planet is the result. The map shows that many of Schiaparelli's details of the configuration of the planet are no longer in existence, if they ever were. For instance, it is commonly taught in books that some of the so-called "canals" on the surface of Mars are double and in pairs, but this is found not to be the case. The doubling was considered a proof of human occupation. The lines called "canals" are really broad strips or bands, and their real nature is still to seek.

The most remarkable observations, however, were those made on the tiny moons of the planet, which were discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in 1877, thus fulfilling a prediction of Dean Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," which was subsequently borrowed by Voltaire in his "Micromegas." Although these moons are the faintest planetary bodies visible in the sky, their eclipses in the Shadow of Mars were regularly observed during the greater part of July. Professor Holden states that the satellites wholly disappear in the shadow almost instantly, that is to say, within 2·10secs.

The inner satellite, it should be remembered, is only about eight miles in diameter, and the outer about 20 miles. The inner is less than 4,000 miles from the surface of the planet, and the other about 12,000 miles. To a person in Mars each would appear about one-fifth the size of our full moon, and they revolve so rapidly about their primary that the inner one appears to move through the sky from west to east, and consequently rises in the west. It completes one revolution in less than eight hours, and therefore appears as a new moon thrice a day.

The serpentine light seen in the north-western sky by the Trinacria while crossing the Atlantic, as reported in the "Globe", was, without doubt, an aurora of the snake-like form occasionally seen in the zone of maximum display further north, but very seldom so far south. The tremulous appearance of the sky was another sign of the aurora. As for the agitation of the sea, put down to an earthquake by the pilot, it is a most interesting observation, and, supposing there was no delusion, it points to the enquiry whether or not the auroral disturbance had any influence, say, by induction, on a liquid conductor such as the seawater.

The archæological collection of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, superintended by Mr. David Boyle, is very rich in relics of the Canadian red men, such as stone implements, copper knives and spearheads, beads, bracelets, pottery, and so on. They show that the aboriginal Indians of Canada were as far advanced in civilisation as those of the United States. The skulls are those of a moderately dolicocephalic type with an index of 74·5.

The vexed question as to who are the "Basques" will be discussed in the Authropological Section of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Pau from the 15th to the 22nd of September next. Their history and origin, physical characteristics, language, traditions, and folk-lore will all be considered at length.

In the Bakerian Lecture for this year the late Professor James Thomson, brother of Lord Kelvin, gives an exposition of the accepted theory of atmospheric circulation, that is to say, the permanent winds of the globe, which he, as well as Hadley and Ferrel, did so much to establish. Briefly summarised, this theory teaches that about the equator, owing to heat and rarefaction, a current of air constantly ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and flows away northwards and southwards until it cools sufficiently to sink toward the surface, and forms a return current towards the equator. There are, in fact, three great currents, a top main current towards the pole, a bottom subordinate current towards the pole, and a middle current from the pole towards the equator. This middle current is the conjoint return current which, at a certain stage of its journey, becomes the trade wind of the hemisphere it occupies.

The number of lady travellers and teachers of geography is so largely increasing that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society has determined to throw open the Fellowship of the Society to ladies on the same terms as gentlemen.

A chair of Colonial Geography has been instituted in the Sorbonne by the French Privy Council on the initiative of M. Jamais, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Iron is so generally accredited as the most useful of metals that it seems somewhat strange to find it playing the role of a troublesome constituent. But such is the case from the glassmaker's point of view. To the worker in vetrified sand, iron is undoubtedly an evil genius. The public taste objects to the green colour of ordinary commercial bottles, and demands a white or colourless glass. If the glassmaker could obtain pure materials at a reasonable cost, the making of white glass would be as simple as that of green. But as the minute quantities of iron in his materials are practically ineradicable, he must seek the desired end by chemical and chromatic methods. In its various forms—metallic, protoxide and peroxide—and the several mixtures of these states, the metal runs through the whole scale of colours—black, blue, green, yellow, orange, and purple. All these colours are generally counted common and undesirable. Yet iron finds its way into the glass in so many way that it is harder to avoid than any of the besetting evils of the glassmaker's work. It is in his sand, soda, and lime in the mixer in which he mixes them, and in the barrels that bring these raw materials to the factory. It is in the clay of his pots, and the tempering mills in which the clay is worked contribute a fair contingent. In the cullet is always to be found a number of nails, and the millings or blacks from the blower's pipes contribute a most baneful, because irregular, quota. Finally the mischievous and holiday-loving gamin of the factory adds his mite from time to time. All his art and all his oxidisers, arsenic nitrate, and manganese, cobalt and nickel, must be pressed into the service of the glass maker in order to bring to the nearly-colourless state of peroxide as great a quantity of the iron as possible; and the remainder has to be hiden by aromatic effects.

A rather new departure in the utilisation of old railway iron is noted in the construction of an American highway bridge. The structure in question is a girder bridge, having a span of 19 feet and a width of 38 feet, built upon stone obutments, on each of which an iron rail rests and forms the sills upon which the stringers, which are also old iron rails, are laid, there being fifteen of these in this bridge, placed at equal distances. Another rod passes the centre, under and at right angles with the stringers, is supported by iron rods depending from the trussess, which also support the bridge. Each of the girders is formed by two rails, the ends of which are fitted into solid iron castings, specially made to receive them, and, meeting at the centre of the bridge, are also held together by similar castings, through which the iron rod extends, and bears continuing on either side to the end of the girder to give strength as well as rigidity to the structure thus bearing favourably as to these qualities with girders of considerably greater cost. Heavy planks covered with a concrete pavement form the floor.

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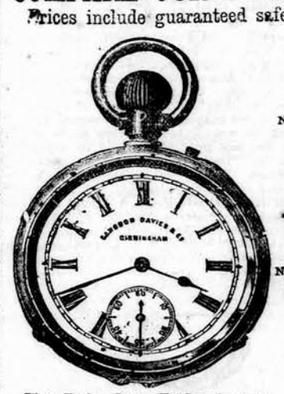

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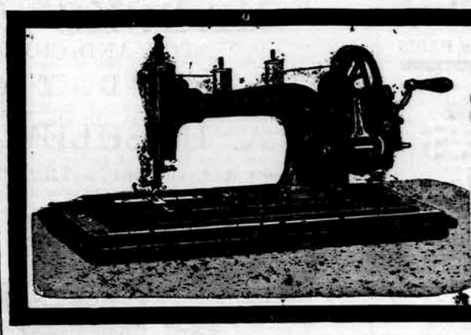

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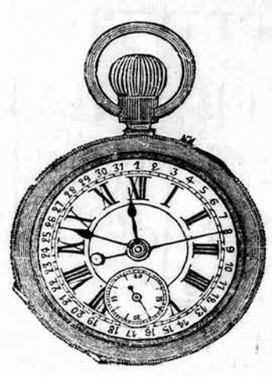

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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